

# MACLEAN'S

## SORDID SECRETS

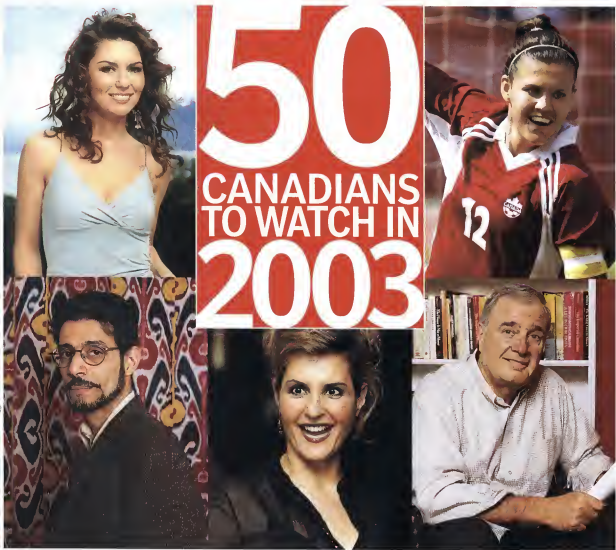
A small town's struggle over a civic leader's sexual abuse

## DANGEROUS MISSION

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## CHAOS VS. CONSPIRACY

The U.S. is turning on us. The reason is perception, not White House policy.

I HAD BREAKFAST last week with an old acquaintance who, as he puts it often, wanted to talk about the practice of journalism. He's familiar first-hand with the high-contrast, on-the-politics, and leads strongly about what might be called the Chaos vs. Conspiracy view of life. Whether by ignorance or ill will, he says, journalists are forever espousing conspiracy theories—particularly about government, where every initiative is presumed to have hidden, insidious intent. Governing, he argues, is chaotic, with most decisions often made in government, on-the-fly, today by individual ministers rather than by coordinated, long-term design.

I disagree with the chaos part—while leaving aside the debate about journalistic attitudes for another time. The chaos, even in a government as top-down as that of Jean Chrétien, can never lessen or control everything that its people do. But a leader sets the tone and direction of public discourse.

We've seen that happening for some time in the Clinton government's ambivalent approach to relations with the United States—moving to closer economic ties even as we take a frosty approach politically. The PM has, through his tenure, displayed himself from Washington, and many Canadians are crisscross with that approach: our year-end Maclean's Global poll showed, among other things, that 67 per cent of Canadians think the U.S. is "starting to act like a bully with the rest of the world."

Now, we see Americans increasingly regarding Canada in ways ranging from indifference to, in some quarters, outright hostility. Canadian author David Fries, a former speech writer at the George W. Bush White House, enters his new book, *The Apple Man*, that Bush and his people don't think of us as all. One example he cites is the reason that reaction of Canada was dropped from a speech in which Bush thanked allies for their post-Sept. 11 support was not a deliberate intent to offend. Instead, we were simply considered inconsequential

and too insignificant to bear mention.

Still, that's an improvement over the recent enthusiasm of right-wing American commentators in depicting Canada as a leaky-bordered terrorist haven (this at a time when, as the *Los Angeles Times* reported last week, one in five Americans use radio as their primary source of news). Small wonder that we see, distastefully, the willingness of other Americans to accept that line, even without such evidence. Consider Hillary Clinton—a friend of Bush—who continued bemoaning in last week about holes in U.S.-Canada border security even after the cause for her original bemoan—a report that five dangerous Pakistanis had slipped into the U.S. illegally—was proven a hoax.

That's where the Chaos vs. Conspiracy debate enters. In some ways, it's preferable to think that the Bush White House deliberately misleads us; it would at least mean we're on their radar screen. Instead, there's a policy vacuum towards Canada, so decisions and declarations concerning us are based on hearsay, scraps of information, misperception, and political convenience. To some degree, we're guessing what we've seen. So we need the U.S. far more than they need us—and policies are often easier to change than perceptions. That's why it's troubling to hear a big Democratic like Clinton boy into that right-wing rhetoric. It suggests, given her track record and likely sentiments, that she's aligned herself squarely in the middle of where she believes Americans at

times to be. Perceptions are shifting in our cross-border relationship, and conspiracies have nothing to do with it. Chaos abounds—and that's far worse news.

*Anthony Wilson-Smith*

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## MACLEAN'S

CHANGING THE WORLD

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"Maybe we are cranky because not very many people are pointing out how OK things really are compared to the past." —*Letter into August*

#### Cranked up

Do you really have to ask "Why so cranky?" Cover/Year-end Poll, Dec. 30/P. When an alarming percentage of Canadians are just one paycheck from financial trouble and Canada is becoming more like a Third World country as far as the gap between rich and poor stands, the answer seems pretty obvious.

Robert Nagel, Hamilton

#### Why so cranky?

1. The government's mismanagement of government—its beyond comprehension.
2. The mismanagement by Human Resources Development Canada in issuing social insurance cards.
3. The unequal distribution of federal tax dollars to the provinces.
4. The reduction of federal dollars to the health-care costs of the provinces.
5. CEOs and company directors who cause the loss of persons' money with false reporting while still cubing in their lucrative stock options.
6. Lack of federal concern over the softwood lumber tariff dispute with the U.S.
7. The weak Canadian dollar that allows many American companies to buy Canadian industries at bargain-basement prices.
8. No government action to control tax avoidance by moving money offshore.
9. Loss of confidence in elected officials.
10. The federal Liberals and the B.C. Liberals acting like right-wing conservatives.

Yes, I'm cranky!

Robert G. Hoadley, Port Huron, B.C.

In "Strains across the border" (Cover/Year-end Poll, Dec. 30), pollster Allan Gregg writes of this past year: "Finally, it was clear that Canadians were not lulled by the considerable efforts to denounce Osama bin Laden and, instead, felt the threat went well beyond any individual or his potential demise." We are, Gregg would have us accept, not a nation who find killing these kinds of innocent victims to be the work of a "demon" and, thus, we need "sensational efforts" by Americans to "seduce" us into



such simplistic judgments about such things as, well, you know, good and evil.  
Ken Graham, Edmonton

My mouth dropped in disbelief when I read Allan Gregg's statement, "Historically, one of the hallmarks of Canada's culture has been our insularity." Perhaps he has for-

THERE WAS NO SHORTAGE OF ANSWERS TO THE QUESTION HE POSED ON THE COVER OF OUR DEC. 30 ISSUE. He started the annual year-end poll. "Why so cranky?" "I did not see mention of tax rates and family income as it relates to quality of life," noted Derek Rieley of Vancouver. "When I ask my friends 'Are you as well off as your parents were at your age?' the answer is always 'No!' For people like himself, struggling in their late 30s to make ends meet," he added. "The thought of bringing a child into this world seems like an insupportable task." I & I. Mason of Saanichton, B.C., sees the answer in the state of standards. "Society has become one of diminished values, morals, ethics, respect and civility." Mason wrote. "The first is pervasive—government, church, business, individual, top to bottom. You bet this Canadian is cranky!"

gotten the '50s and '60s when Canada was truly glory days as middle power and peace broker in the world. It has only been more lately that we have fallen away from this role in order to struggle more comfortably into the lap of our powerful neighbour to the south. I believe the fall began when Irish eyes started singing.

Barbara Chisholm, Surrey, B.C.

While I believe Maclean's is a fine-rate magazine that provides a unique Canadian perspective, I would like to suggest a modification for the newspaper stop allowing so much ink to the myth that Canadians can't function without checking first what others think. Here's a shocking truth: days, weeks, even months go by in which average, but very white, Canadians do not spend time and energy worrying about how people view us beyond our borders. We do as a discipline by perpetuating the myth that revealing a Canadian voice. It isn't.

Clare Kofstad, Hamilton

As a Canadian who does most of his business in the States, I have noticed two things. One is a cooling of Canadian sympathy toward Americans. The other, far more noticeable, is American aggression directed toward Canadians. Comments I have heard range from "You Canadians wouldn't be anything without us" to "We should just take you guys over." I am a softwood lumber producer. The products we export, for the most part, are not available in the U.S. And yet we still pay a massive 22.5 per cent duty at the border. Now, the U.S. wants to engage in a huge war against Iraq. There can be no doubt that Iraq is a "bad boy" and needs to be sanctioned vigorously, but the U.S. has to understand that if it is not willing to play fair in every other department, why should it expect our support in this massive and costly campaign?

Adrian Munk, Williams Lake, B.C.

According to my dictionary, a bully is someone who likes to or habitually bullies, intimidates or oppresses others smaller or weaker than himself. That does not describe America in its fight against tyrants, dictators or forces of evil!

Alan R. Penber, Kelowna, B.C.

In the U.S., lying to shareholders is a crime ("Crooks in the boardroom," Cover/Year-end



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Poll, Dec. 30) Some executives from Enron will be going to jail and will lose their biggest ten wealth. Where are the Canadian agencies and regulatory bodies that are supposed to be making sure that the investment marketplace is honest and fair to all investors? Aren't investors and lenders supposed to be protected?

Al Prokaskewich, Winnipeg

I do not see our best friends and professors to the south as bullies, as indicated by your poll. I thank God that we live next door to a nation without whose help the Second World War would have been lost. I believe we should stand by one that helps us enjoy our standard of living, via free trade and other scenarios. This Canadian says God bless America, its problems and its people.

Walter A. Elliot, Toronto

#### Wounded giants

In "The fall of the titans" (Essay, Dec. 30), Peter C. Newman cites Gerry Schwartz's concerns about foreign firms gobbling up Canadian corporations. He's concerned about the loss of Canadian head-office and service providers, employment opportunities. This is not news to small-town Canada. The Canadian firms have been cheerfully and lucratively doing the same thing for years to our own communities and regions. Most small-town people don't move to Toronto or Tishan because they want to live there.

David Coddson, Moncton, N.B.

I found "The fall of the titans" very scathing and truthful, but it seems Newman let the various members of the boards of directors off very easily. All of them should be declared incompetent for their failure to act in the best interests of the shareholders they were supposed to be representing.

William King, Kelowna, B.C.

#### Confronting racism

I couldn't agree with Jonathan Gershon more—there is no excuse for racism! "No real excuse," Racism, Dec. 30) We are all too frequently hesitant to denounce expressions of racism, most often because we are in denial, or unwilling to get involved. The problem is worsened by political correctness, with its cautious solemnity. Instead of confronting racism and warning our children of its evil, we deny its existence and purge schools of books that may so much as hint



at the issue. Perhaps we prefer our children to remain ignorant of this dark aspect of our history and its continuing presence in our own time. Or perhaps we are trying to justify our own failure to confront the issue by pretending it does not exist.

Andrew Ophir, Richmond, B.C.

I recently lost a dear friend of 15 years because I stood up to her about a racist remark she was making. Your article is a stamp of approval that I did the right thing. Unfortunately, she could not see the damage and hurt her remark could cause. Her "sinus" will continue to spread.

Joe Miller, New Westminster, B.C.

#### Talking American

John Craxioback may only have worked for two years in the U.S., but he has been long enough to learn to speak like a true believer. "We're not like Americans," Craxioback and the U.S., Dec. 30) More like a believer who has been indoctrinated since the 1950s. He would be hard-pressed today to find any U.S. leaders suggesting their policy is based on a "deep-seated sense of global responsibility."

On the contrary, George W. Bush and his advisers are eager to declare that their policy is basic American self-interest. What is more disturbing than Craxioback's naivete about U.S. aims is his contempt for solving global problems through dialogue and diplomacy. Canada's efforts are dismissed as "speeches" and "membership in international clubs." Apparently, only efforts "backed by an immense national investment in military might" can be taken seriously. Sadly, this attitude has become so entrenched in Washington that it has walked away from the

table on missile control, global warming, bearing land mines, arms trading and many other global issues. Dialogue may be slow and frustrating at times, but haven't we learned that it is infinitely superior to the alternative?

Richard Tavel, Holley, B.C.

#### 'A class machine'

Wow. Two motorcycle magazines in my mailbox at once! I turn over the one with a Triumph on the back cover while walking up the driveway. Maclean's I almost dropped. Having gotten used to your new format, which has been an excellent move, I wasn't prepared for this. You have bypassed logbooks for a class machine. The other Canadian sword-winning magazine was Cycle Canada. You are a great company!

Don Kaddow, Markham, Ont.

#### Assertiveness training

Renu Bakhshi is too critical of the Sikh religion and not enough aware of history. "The roots of gangsterism," Essay, Dec. 20) The gang violence and brutal male dominance of which the women are raped and disfigured, but they are not unique to people of Punjab descent. History could have been written 150 years ago in New York or Boston, with "Irish" being substituted for "Sikh," 100 years ago using "Italians," or in the past 50 years ago using "Mexicans." The problem is with the religion. It arose when it was an immigrant culture, naturally feeling racism and marginalization in their new country, use violence to assert themselves.

Geoff Dean, Surrey, B.C.

You are totally, totally wrong to present the Sikh community as one monolith. My dad never hit my mom and I never hit my mom, either. It's insulting to have to write that. I'm not a Sikh, so I don't feel I should write with guns. But I was inspired by my mom's analysis. I was privileged by a hyper-patriarchal culture. Analysis, there's a huge problem going on, and a lot of people riding it through violence. But we're not all gangsters, and a lot of us have to put up with those guys first-hand. Equality of women and sanity of life are not foreign to the Sikh community, and the fact some people in our community have no regard for these ideas needs to be a call to action, but it should not be used as a reason to condemn all of us.

Sanjiv Singh Bhargava, Chicago

## In this case, rape was just the beginning.

Wendy Crewson stars in the extraordinary story of a woman who refuses to become a victim.

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## FASCINATING CANADIANS

Whether they be film stars, royalty or prominent members of the local community, movers and shakers always seem to fascinate us. That's why this week's cover story on 50 Canadians to watch in 2009 is a must-read.

"In the past we have selected the 50 most influential Canadians, but this year we got away from power brokers and broadened our focus to include interesting people from many fields and different regions," says Robert Sheppard, senior writer, who helped to compile the list. "We asked all of

our editors, regional bureau people and best writers to identify who's hot—and who's not—in their areas. It was a tremendous group effort."

Some names jumped out at them. The Vancouver list includes both new mayor Larry Campbell, a former crooner who inspired the CBC's *Da Vinci's Quest*, and Anglican archbishop Michael Ingham, who started a world-wide same-sex marriage controversy.

Others, while less obvious, are equally intriguing, such as Anne Poma Chedron, a New York-born *Eurobeat* abbess in rural Cape Breton, who may be Canada's best-selling author. "We were also struck by the large number of local activists who are making their mark," says Sheppard, "and the sometimes-unexpected images of Canada that emerged—such as Winnipeg as a cultural hot spot."

Part of the list's appeal lies in its gossipy element—and the opportunity that it creates to debate the names that appear as well as those that are missing. "Maclean's has become a kind of country-wide party line," says Sheppard. "When people read the list they'll see something of the country and themselves reflected in it."

For further information, contact [behindthescenes@maclean.ca](mailto:behindthescenes@maclean.ca)



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## THEWEEK



### Iraq | No 'smoking gun,' but the military buildup continues

After two months of scouring Iraqi palaces and broken down factories for nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, United Nations inspectors have found no "smoking gun," the head of the team told the UN Security Council. Still, Hans Blix allowed there were "a great many questions" surrounding Saddam Hussein's arsenal—a mixed signal that kept the war momentum building. In a much-noted move, the Pentagon is shifting its Middle East battle staff from their base in Florida to a command post in the Persian Gulf state of Qatar. It is part of a build-up that will soon see 100,000 U.S. and other troops stationed in the region.

While House officials dismissed the Blix assessment as too cautious, noting that Iraq had refused to allow some of its top sites

to be interviewed in private. But with the clock ticking toward a Jan. 27 deadline for the inspection team's next report, many of America's allies—Canada among them—were beginning to shift position. British Prime Minister Tony Blair, faced with an open cabinet split over the prospect of increased war, argued that UN inspection must be given more "time and space" to do their job properly. Canada, on the other hand, began to tilt its support toward the U.S. Defense Minister John McCallum, on a visit to Washington, and that Canada prefers to go to war with the UN backing. But, in a break from past government pro-innocence, he added, "If that doesn't happen, or if the area is murky, then we reserve the right to make that decision at the time."

Iraqi women volunteers marching last week, Britain. Blair is still a hawk.



### ScoreCard

#### John Edwards

Finance minister taken into the courts for allowing a banker to offer to save Ontario taxpayers financing deal. Good move as an Ontario MP, dubious as a senior minister. Forget first rate of high office, the pack goes here.

#### Paul Martin

Montenico says their day one appeal leadership thanks his cabinet leader to chair three-day World Economic Forum in Switzerland—a prestigious global accolade. Sorry, what a second prize, six days in forum?

#### Anti-Racism

Turned the World Jewish Hockey Championships into guest Nova Scotia-style Miller party. Set records for attendance—20,175 fans—and enthusiasm. Hey, not to mention how about the Hellenic Society?

#### A Canadian Junior Hockey Team

Ride riders whose worth not yet measured in billion dollar contracts. An expansion team for every parent and general milt's shaggle out of bed for 4 a.m. practice. Canadian Toronto franchises herald's Russia, and a new generation dreams "We too."

#### Michelle R. Parnes

Timothy, got the olive medical mystery of "beating biology" chips. He left a prescription for the pills, get-well-burn out from legs-on the bright side, millions to be spent the trauma of platters' but.

**Quote of the week** | 'I find it strange that a pro-life politician like George Bush is planning to kill as many Iraqi children as he can in the name of oil or whatever it is that's really on the agenda.' **Michelle MP BILL BLAIR**, NDP leadership contender. We later apologized.



## WORLD

**TERMIN** British police arrested seven men, said to be from North Africa, after discovering mass amounts of the deadly toxin ricin in a North London apartment. Developed as a weapon by Allied forces in the 1940s, the powerful poison has no antidote and was most spectacularly used to kill Belgian defector Georges Markov in London in 1978 when he was stabbed in the thigh with a toxin-laced umbrella.

The FBI called off a much-publicized manhunt for five Middle Eastern men who were reported to have slipped into the U.S. from Canada on Christmas Eve, saying it was all a hoax. The tip had come from Michael Harsanyi, an accused forger who had been in the Toronto jail since October pending trial.

Singapore's authorities say a 30-year-old from St. Catharines, Ont., Kuwait-born **Muhammad Munawwar Joharah**, has admitted to being an al-Qaeda operative, sent to Southeast Asia after the Sept. 11 attacks to coordinate terrorist activities. Authorities say he also admitted meeting with the open police before being strangled the Oct. 13 bombing of a nightclub in Bali, Indonesia, that killed nearly 200 people.

**NORTH KOREA** The UN dispatched Canadian businessman Michael Strong to Pyongyang to see if he can defuse the long-standing country's nuclear threats with an offer of humanitarian aid. The UN is not negotiating with North Korean strongman Kim Jong Il.



Sharon's campaign rocked by allegations

ministry outlining the substance that will flow if North Korea abandons its course of developing weapons-grade plutonium, an official said. The crisis has been dominating world news since 1994, when the United States, among others, reportedly seeking economic aid and diplomatic recognition.

**ISRAEL** With only two weeks to go to the Israeli election, Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's campaign was rocked by media allegations he received \$2.3 million from a South African businessman, reportedly to repay improper contributions to his campaign in 1999 that were themselves the subject of an inquiry. Sharon, whose governing Likud party now

holds only a very narrow lead over rival Labor, said the money was a family loan from a friend that has since been repaid.

Israel's Supreme Court ordered the annulment of two Israeli Arab legislators who had been rejected by the Central Election Commission for allegedly supporting anti-Israel violence.

**BRITAIN** Facing a surge of gun violence, including the fatal shooting of two young women outside a Birmingham hair salon, Britain is planning a minimum five-year sentence for illegal possession of firearms.

**EASTERN AFRICA** With its country's prisons overflowing, Rwandan President Paul Kagame issued a decree to release up to 40,000 inmates, many of three suspects in the mass killings that claimed the lives of nearly one million people, most of them Tutsi. Key leaders of the 1994 Hutu-inspired genocide will stay in jail and those released are still expected to face charges.

## CANADA

**QUEBEC** Quebec and New York states are planning to team up on a joint bid for the 2014 or 2018 Winter Olympics, N.Y. Governor George Pataki said. The unique sites would presumably merge the big-city amenities of Montreal with the existing Olympic facilities of Lake Placid, N.Y., 340 km to the south. But neither American nor Canadian Olympic officials were overly enthused and Quebec said talks are still in the early stages.

**GLOVE FRIB** The science journalist who was to conduct an independent review of an allegedly cloned human baby was called off the project. Michael Gollins, a former correspondent for ABC News, says it is entirely possible that cloning claims by the Quebec-based Raelians cult are a hoax.

**SHOOTING KISMET** Ali Khan, 69, a prominent Pakistani Canadian involved in local politics and the Muslim community, was shot to death in the driveway of his bungalow, in C. Toronto. Police are still searching for a motive. Khan was to testify at the trial of a man who allegedly threatened to kill people at a Vancouver mosque.

**HOCKEY** First in division standings but at the bottom of the financial heap, the NHL's Ot-

tawa Senators were granted bankruptcy protection by an Ottawa judge while the club sorts out a debt of at least \$142 million. The protection, which was expected after a recent reorganization proposal collapsed, means the team will continue to operate as normal until Feb. 10 while a new owner is sought. Existing owner Rod Brydon says he has a silent partner and is planning to re-bid for the team at a reduced price. Complicating the deal is the status of the Corel Centre, which is \$280 million in the red and the subject of bankruptcy proceedings in New York. That leaves open the possibility that the Senators may be bought separately and moved to another city.

**SNAR** References to Canada were deliberately cut from President George W. Bush's speech to Congress following the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, one of his former speech writers says. In a new book, Canadian David Fraser says senior White House officials cut prime to Canada from the speech because they assumed other NATO countries would have to be mentioned as well and mixing of them had effected more aid and assistance.

**POLITICS** Ottawa will be back away from its controversial firearms registry, despite a proposed \$1 billion cost estimate and the renewed opposition of right provincial governments to support it, Justice Minister Martin Cauchon vowed. Instead, a second amendment has been introduced—reworded bill, \$15,000—to try to cut costs.

Though wooed by Joe Clark, Ontario cabinet minister Jim Flaherty has decided not to run for the federal Conservative leadership. Ontario's Hugh Segal, a think-tank president and former Brian Mulroney aide who lost to Clark at the last leadership outing, appears to be edging toward an answer.

## BUSINESS

**ECONOMY** A projected 10-year, US\$670-billion cut south side of the border will be downsized to make sure Canada rates stay competitive, Finance Minister John Manley said. But he added that Canada is not willing to let the U.S. maintain its deficit.

The Canadian economy is projected to grow by 3.2 percent this year, according to the Conference Board of Canada. Much of the growth, it says, will come from an esti-



**RELIEVING UP** Most men this week for those who like their girth. A series of studies in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* find that obesity by age 20s can cut discounts off your life, especially for men—and that being overweight reduces life expectancy more than smoking. The good news is that for men, at least the subject of a different study, daily lookings of wine, beer or spirits can reduce the risk of heart attack by up to 37 per cent. The trick, researchers say, is to drink frequently—and not enough to make the belly bulge.

rated \$5 billion in new federal spending on health care, the Kyoto environmental accord, and defence.

Senior Energy Inc., the biggest player in the Alberta oil sands, says the Kyoto environmental agreement will have only minimal impact on its operations, and that it plans to inject a further \$711 million this year into oil-sand development.

**DRIFT** 2001 was a bumper year for wine sales in Canada. Now for oranges, StatsCan reported. After dropping for four years, the number of vehicle thefts shot up, prompted by thieves with a taste for high-pitched SUVs. Of the large estates, the highest theft rates were reported in Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver. Statistically, a car is stolen in Canada every three minutes.

BY KYLE PH



## Mansbridge on the Record



## A MAN OF MANY TITLES

One of John Manley's roles is Deputy Prime Minister. How important is that?

**WHAT GOES THROUGH** someone's mind when the phone rings and it's the occupant of 24 Sussex Drive saying, "I want you as my Deputy Prime Minister?"

On the one hand, it sounds incredible, over-jumping images about being a heartbeat away from power, having your own aircraft and official residence. Right? Wrong. You've been watching too much *Nick Wing*. Wars, being number two means... well, what?

For starters, you're in a small group. The role didn't exist until Pierre Trudeau decided in 1977 that he needed a deputy, and named Allan Rock. Since then, seven others have had the title. Really, that's all it is—a title. The House of Commons Web site says that the job "has no meaning in law, and does not carry any formal duties or tasks." How important is that?

Then there's "the renowned Curse of the Deputy Prime Minister"—a belief that if you get the job, you're headed for oblivion. Sure, that's not fair. Allan Rock became part of the Seaside Herb Gray is at the International Joint Commission, Jean Charest leads the Quebec Liberalism, Sheila Copps is the minister responsible for the CBC. Erik Nielsen, Don Mazankowski—give me a minute, I'm working on it.

A year ago this week, John Manley got the call that leads, in name anyway, to the number two role. He's the most experienced of all politicians to come out of Ottawa in decades. He holds the finance portfolio, has political responsibility for Ontario, chairs the special advisory committee formed after Sept. 11, and to top it all off, is the deputy PM. He's also done just about everything to obliterate. He wants to be number 1.

So how's he doing? Well, some commentators and *On the Border* fans may think he's doing just fine. But there's more to running for the top job than making controversial moves on touchy issues. For one, there's trying to find support inside a party that seems on a fast track to PM2 (Prime Man-

ley Paul Martin). The Mackenzie have been planning for years, and not like they don't need help. Which, ironically, could be the opening the Manley opened if their candidate, or any other candidate, is going to make things interesting.

A good leadership contest recognizes a party by bringing in bright, new, young people. That might not happen if there's no real campaign. While the Mackenzies have the campaign, consider John Turner's 1984 leadership run. His people had also been planning for years, and didn't want help either. So many young, talented people who just wanted to work on campaigns. Any campaign, went ahead and helped make the race, which was supposed to be a walkover, closer than expected. Could the same happen again? Maybe. At one Liberal session told me the other day, "when there's no reason on the bandwagons, people who love to play go elsewhere. That can cause trouble."

Manley hopes to launch his leadership bid shortly after his upcoming budget—a document, one assumes, designed with the leadership race in mind, positioning him clearly to the left of Martin while staying out of defeat.

As Manley celebrates his first anniversary in the job, it's curious to formal standing, has no tasks or duties, he has lots to think about, not least of which is whether his ambitions will survive his latest commission—the Seaside Herb Gray is. One thing he shouldn't spend too much time on is the "curse" thing, because it doesn't pan the history. Of the seven Canadians who held the deputy PM post before him, one, in fact, did move up. It was 1994 again, and Prime Minister John Turner made the phone call. Jean Chrétien picked up and said "yes." And look what happened to him eventually.

**Prime Minister's Office** in Chief Correspondent of CBC *Newsline* News and Anchor of *The National*. E-mail: letters@newsline.ca

## Passages

**ANNOUNCED** Nipawee, Ont.'s pop rocker Audri Lavigne, 18, received five Grammy nominations—including best new artist and song of the year for her single *Complicated*. Other Canadian nominations include Benny Shand, Nickelback and pop singer Sheryl Crow. Nipawee, Ont. born just past Diana Krall, who won three awards at the 49th Annual Grammy Awards last week, is also up for two Grammys.



**DECEASED** Born in Portlough, Wales, Roy Jenkins was first elected to the British Parliament in 1945 and became one of the "Gang of Four" Labour party members who broke away to form the Social Democrats. After losing his seat in 1982, he penned a number of books, including a 2001 best-selling biography on Winston Churchill. Jenkins, 82, died at home in Oxfordshire.

**AWARDED** Toronto-based software company Alias|Wavefront won a 2002 Academy Award for scientific and technical achievement. The Maya 3-D animation software developed by the company was used in *Spider-Man* and *The Lord of the Rings*.

**RETIRED** Toronto-born comedian Billy Van started his career in the '60s on CBC TV's *Nightclub*. He also worked on the *Edmonton House of Representatives* and the *Smiley and Co.* Comedy Hour. Van, 68, died in a Toronto hospital of cancer.

**DIED** Henry Bottrell left his banking job in order to join Britain's Royal Naval Air Service in 1917. With only seven hours of flying experience he was sent into war. The Ottawa-born man was Canada's last surviving fighter pilot of the First World War. Bottrell, 106, died in a Toronto nursing home.

**ANNOUNCED** After six years of eligibility, Gary Carter has been named to the Baseball Hall of Fame. At the week's ceremony it will be determined whether Carter, 46, will be inducted in a Montreal Park, the team that drafted him in 1972, or a New York Mets. The team he won the World Series with in 1966. The California center had a career 2,052 hits and 324 home runs. Also elected was Baltimore's Eddie Murray, 46.



## Art | Past its due date

Jean Siskind caused an uproar in 1991 when her "most dense," a provocative sculpture called *Monica* and made out of bloody, fresh Bank notes, was shown in the Montreal Gallery in Ottawa. Now the renowned artist is causing a ruckus with exhibiting, well, nothing at all. Last week, barely a month before the opening of a long-planned retrospective of her work, the Montreal Museum of Contemporary Art suddenly announced that it would be indefinitely postponed and the Canadian art world is abuzz with rumors about a why.

"It's not a question of logistics," explained the museum's PR head, Marion Blanchette. Indeed, some of the artist's most astounding sculptures and installation pieces—many shipped from Europe at great expense—and even thrown up to see her for lunch. According to the museum, everything is

ready—except the artist.

Siskind, winner of a nationwide competition to represent Canada at the prestigious Venice Biennale in June, wants to focus her efforts on creating new work for that show. But she also wants to repurpose the installations in Montreal. Says Blanchette, "It's not possible to be in two places at the same time."

The Montreal artist, who says outsiders ignored her earlier requests for a delay, finds the museum's last-minute decision to postpone the show "stupid." In interviews with *Maclean's*, she tells a tangled tale of bureaucratic intrigue, accusing museum administrators, who are also her Venice sponsors, of withholding funding for that project and even threatening to sue her for breach of contract. "I'm still waiting for the funds



Montrealer Jean Siskind, creator of the most chaotic, has tasted enough art world intrigue

to go to Venice," she says. "I feel like giving up the whole thing."

Blanchette denies the allegations, smoothing over Siskind's complaints as a normal reaction of an artist faced to work within a limited budget. Museum curators express sympathy for Siskind, giving the enormous pressure of preparing for such a premier an event—especially following the triumph there two years ago of Canadian Janet Cardiff and George Bures Miller. But the curators say they can't just sign a blank cheque for the Venice project. And in the meantime, art world gossip is going full blast. Siskind does bid out of town, well-connected sources say Canada will send curator Yvonne Haddad's exhibit ofuddy bears, warmly reviewed but much less money here.



## NOW EVEN THE SMALL BILLS ARE SUSPICIOUS

Counterfeits plague many Canadian merchants

**SOME COUNTERFEIT MONEY** is easy to spot: A veteran RCMP officer recalls once seeing a particularly lame bill photocopied in black and white, then coloured in with crayons. But the good stuff, well, there's a technological arms race out there, and plenty of tech-savvy fraudsters willing to try their hand. The infamous \$100 Windsor note is a prime example. That counterfeit dollar, auctioned off by the owner of thousands in southwestern Ontario in 2000 and 2001,

ranked banks, police and retailers across Canada and set the standard for bogus bills. It was so good that the four crooks who printed it unloaded more than \$5.5 million of the not-so-funny money before police raided suspects' hideouts in Belle River, just outside Windsor. The men went to jail but, with some of their work still in circulation, replicas remain common. What's more, technology has only improved since then, and now well-inked-of small bills are up

Edmonton police show a seized batch of notes and the equipment used to print them

ing Canadians, threatening to undermine the integrity of the country's currency.

Criminals, however, get rich-quick schemers, and no-tell-it-wouldn't-work-how-how have turned their creative talents to the \$10 bill in particular. Some copies continue to be outrageously atrocious and easy to spot, but others are stiller knockoffs done by print using one of the latest sciences and laser printers. Last April in Surrey, B.C., for instance, RCMP investigating a case of identity theft and fraud seized about \$1,800 worth of counterfeit tens and hundreds. The real dollar figure wasn't separable—but the quality was. "It was virtually impossible with the naked eye to differentiate between those bills and the real ones," says Const. Tim Shook's.

Nationally, the numbers light up the eyes with dollar signs. In 2001, thanks to sharp-eyed merchants, the police and the Bank of Canada collected nearly 125,000 counterfeit bills worth \$6 million. Almost a third were tens. But in the first nine months of 2002 alone, Canadian authorities gathered more than 134,000 bogus notes of various denominations in circulation—an increase of almost 20 per cent over the previous year, with three months of data still to come. While the total dollar value of the counterfeit bills declined to \$3.7 million, the number of tens more than doubled, and accounted for 25 per cent of all fake bills collected. When added together, bogus tens and twenties collected by the authorities between January and September last year made up a staggering 80 per cent of all the counterfeit bills that were passed. In other words, small bills have become a big headache.

What makes the rise in the phony smaller denominations so maddening is how little attention most people pay them: \$100 bills commonly raise eyebrows, let alone shrieks, if that. But not with Andrea Levine, who with her husband Armin and daughter Marie Levine owns two Toronto organic grocery stores, called the Health Shoppe. Cashiers at the stores have counterpoint themselves light screens to check bills. "We've found that in the last two months, almost every week, there's bad news," Levine says. "We're checking everything now—they're all over." On New Year's Eve alone, Levine reported 14 bogus tens while waiting the cash. "I've seen if you get only one bill a day," says Levine,

### HOW TO TELL IF A \$10 BILL IS LEGIT

The public, especially merchants with UV stations, can check for security features

- A (TEN) 10 box printed in tiny, clear type.
- B) A hidden "10" appears when the note is held at eye level and tilted.
- C) Under UV light, the coat of arms, the words DOLLAR and BANK OF CANADA, BANQUE DU CANADA appear and glow blue. Normally invisible fibres glow red.
- D) Sharp lines in the face, particularly in the corners of the eyes.

- E) Three pale, iridescent maple leaves show glow when the bill is tilted.
- F) Text that becomes gradually smaller.
- G) Colours that are difficult to reproduce and useful for comparing to other notes.
- H) Raised ink feels thicker to the touch.
- I) Not shown: the serial number, printed twice on the back of the bill, should have a three-letter prefix followed by a seven-digit number.



"that's still a terrible problem."

The Bank of Canada says the problem has to be put in perspective. According to its records, there are 1.4 billion banknotes in circulation with a value of \$338.7 billion. The chance of getting stuck with a phony bill is roughly one in 10,000, says John MacKinnon, a senior analyst at the bank. Although he acknowledges the profound impact a few bad billholders, he insists the integrity of Canada's currency remains intact. Credit- and debit-card fraud is a bigger problem than fake bills, he adds. "The number of counterfeit occurrences pales in comparison," says MacKinnon, "but we are talking a bout a hundred, which are a material symbol."

The Royal Council of Canada, which represents 9,000 retailers of all sizes, recommends merchants check every bill's security features before stuffing it into the till. (The Bank of Canada recommends checking at least two of these safeguards.) Council spokesman Patrick Adlo says only a tiny fraction of bills are fake, but "if you're getting 14 counterfeit \$10 notes in one day," he says, "well, that's certainly a big problem."

Over the years, Canada's notes have incorporated over one a sophisticated measure to frustrate counterfeiters. The new \$10 and \$5 bills, introduced in January 2001 and March 2002 respectively, feature three

iridescent maple leaves that change from a faint image to a shiny gold colour when the bill is tilted, as well as a hidden numeral on the dark bar below the right-hand portrait of the prime minister, Wilfrid Laurier and John A. Macdonald, that becomes visible only when viewed at a sharp angle. Now merchants, officers and hundreds are being designed, the first expected in 2004. Security features on the older series of bills include a gold punch that shimmers green when tilted, and tiny dots called planchets that glow when exposed to UV light.

Unfortunately, where there's a criminal will, there's a ingenious way. And that's why the high-quality Windsor note was such a watershed. It showed a determined level of technical sophistication, says RCMP Cpl. Eddie Bailey. The counterfeiter had sealed a gold foil push on the phony \$100 bill, embedded the note to imitate the raised ink normally found on genuine bills, used a phos-

phorescent dye on the embedded planchets so they'd glow under UV light as normally expected, and coated the cotton blend paper so UV light wouldn't cause the rest of the bill to glow as it does with an inferior bill. "They did a lot of research," says Bailey. "They put new meaning into counterfeiting."

Still, the bills can be spotted—with difficulty. They have irregularly shaped planchets, or one that appears under prime minister Robert Borden's chin, at the collar. When tilted, the bill's gold punch shifts to green, but the change "can be deceptive," says the RCMP, and the number 100 inside the punch looks the fine line detail that should be visible under magnification.

As the Windsor note started turning up in tills, many merchants across southern Ontario stopped accepting hundreds, and in some cases fifties as well—a practice that continues today. And because the Windsor-Toronto-Ottawa corridor is home to many head offices, corporate Canada sent dozens across the country flagging all hundreds as currency now gone.

Now, the focus has switched to small bills, with false popping up across the country. Days after the Bank of Canada issued the new ten, Windsor police collected several fifties. Old notes are even worse. Bailey says some Windsor-area businesses now refuse to accept the older tens and twenties. Last January, the Edmonton police seized about \$1,600 in uncut sheets of counterfeit \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills. A month later, police in Milton, Ont., arrested 16 high school students for producing more than \$4,000 in fairly sophisticated \$5, \$20 and \$50 notes. In Oshawa, police in Salford and Garth, Man., warned area students to be on the lookout for bad \$10 bills. Then in November, armed perfectly for the holiday rush, hundreds of bogus tens hit Winnipeg. And at about the same time, an enterprising couple in their early 20s bought more than \$700 worth of goods in Halifax with fake twenties.

Fortunately, sometimes a quick glance is all it takes to spot a phony \$100 bill. Michael Duncan of the RCMP's economic crime branch in Ottawa handles one-sided notes, fakes with gold foil wrap from a Cadbury Cornish chocolate bar to replicate the metallic finish, and bills that have been hand-drawn, cut and crudely with scissors, or made with tissue paper. "It really points to the need to look at one's money," says Duncan. And not to bank on being lucky. ■

**Newer bills include many features that make them harder to copy. Still, where there's a criminal will, there's a nefarious way.**



## DANGEROUS MISSION

Many aid workers, especially missionaries, are in peril, says SALLY ARMSTRONG

**A SUDDEN CHANGE** of plans saved Jean Chamberlain-Frosse from death at the hands of a man who believed slaughtering Christians would bring him closer to God. Chamberlain-Frosse, a doctor from Montreal, had been teaching at a university in Sana'a, the Yemeni capital, for 16 months. On Dec. 30 she planned to attend a meeting in Jibla, a town of 3,000, to discuss

the administration of the Repunit Hospital there. But the night before, she says, the message was changed and a colleague told her, "It's better if you don't come." His suggestion proved prophetic. The following day, a member of the fundamentalist Islamic Jihad bent into a staff running at the hospital and gunned down a doctor and two administrators—all American Baptist

missionaries. Afterward, one of her Arab friends told Chamberlain-Frosse she, too, was in danger. "I'm telling you as your brother," he said. "You should watch yourself here."

The Jibla hospital, located 170 km south of the capital, has operated for 35 years under the auspices of the U.S. Southern Baptist Convention. Their organization calls



the three victims "martyrs killed in the line of duty." Chamberlain-Frosse, 37, who left Yemen working for International Community Services, a local humanitarian aid group, spent most of the winter "twenty weeks present and on leave from teaching elsewhere at McMaster University, the plan to return to Canada in April to deliver her baby. But what then? Chamberlain-Frosse and her husband, Thomas, who works as an editor at the *Times Times*, faced a tough decision: do concerns for their safety outweigh their desire to help others? For now, they have decided to go back after their child is born. But, shaken by the murders, she says, "I'm in shock, I can't believe it happened."

Other aid workers are wrestling with the same concerns. Since the Sept. 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the U.S. has fought a running battle with terrorism, many with links to Muslim extremists. Unable to strike directly at American targets, some have focused on Western aid workers. Although the majority living in Yemen, Chamberlain-Frosse says that when walking down the streets of the capital, she can feel the animosity. "Occasionally I get the sense that 'I'm not welcome,'" she says. "People look at you and you can tell there's no love lost for Americans. So I try to make it clear that I'm Canadian."

**Frosse in Sana'a and (left) Chamberlain-Frosse after helping deliver a baby in Sana'a**

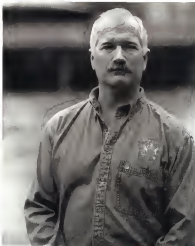
The violence is spreading. According to a UN report, in the 6½ years from January 1992 to August 1998, 153 aid workers lost their lives worldwide, many shot by extremists and bandits in Third World countries, while 43 were kidnapped. But during the next 2½ years, up to January 2001, there were 198 deaths and 240 kidnappings. Now, says Linda Tripp, a Missionary, Oet-based vice-president of Christian aid organization World Vision, the threat of war with Iraq has increased tensions, putting the lives of relief workers in even greater danger. "Warriors and rebels," she says, "are people who don't want peace. Instability is better for their cause."

The murders of the hospital workers underscore the danger confronting Westerners working in the Middle East. Just two days earlier, Jarrah Omar, a secular leader of the Yemeni government opposition, was shot dead after making a speech in Sana'a calling for moderation and non-violence. Waleed Al-Sagoff, editor-in-chief of the *Yemen Times*, told *Washington* the slayings are linked. "The killers know each other and wanted to make a statement," says Al-Sagoff. "They agreed that one would take Jibla, the other Sana'a, because they wanted to condemn missionary activities and Yemeni political co-operation with the United States."

Few Western aid groups have escaped the violence. Doctors Without Borders is still searching for Arjan Eikel, a staff member from the Netherlands kidnapped in August last year. The UNICEF office in Qatar, Pakistan, and three of its SUVs, were garaged in five in October 2001, when American bombs started falling in neighboring Afghanistan. And in Pakistan a string of violent attacks on Christian organizations have killed at least 36 people and injured about 100 since fighting started in Afghanistan. In November, an American missionary nurse accused of proselytizing was murdered, apparently by Muslim gunmen. While Oodley, professor emerita of comparative religion at the University of Toronto, blames the attacks on an explosive mix of politics and religion. "Two things have come together," says Oodley. "Theological opposition to defecation from Islam [permissible by death under Islamic law] and the recent rise in resentment of the West in the Muslim world."

As tensions increase, Oodley wonders if missionaries are doing more harm than





however. He has 25 years of experience in Parliament and, at one time or other, has been a critic of most parties. Regarded as a centrist, within the narrow range of the social democratic party, he's respected by colleagues and opponents alike as a knowledgeable and strong performer in the House. To the party, he offers the safe and steady course, the closest link to the kind of leadership the NDP once enjoyed under Ed Broadbent, who after all was only seven 40 years in 1988. His trump card, Blaikie frequently tells party members, is that he's experienced and his chief rival is not. Choosing well among the momentary leaders after Broadbent—Audrey McLaughlin and McDonough—didn't work out so well, he reminds them. “Yes, I’m not known quantity, but most people who know me, support me,” he notes. “I don’t see why being social and electable should be a disadvantage in politics.”

**Layton, a Toronto city councillor who has infused the race with a dash of style and energy, is the biggest gamble—he wants to remake the party**

Layton represents the biggest gamble for the party. But he also offers the NDP's best opportunity, adds Broadbent, who despite stepping down as leader in 1989 still pulls a lot of weight. In November, he surprised many by endorsing Layton, even though he admits he didn't know him well. Broadbent says he was won over by Layton's energy, how quickly he's been able to build a national profile, and his ability to both excite party old timers and sign up new members. “We

know it's been a bad decade and we need new ways to move forward,” Broadbent explains. “I'd be very comfortable with Bill, but Jack's more likely to bring in innovative ways of doing things and new approaches.”

Layton's new ways can only be considered novel to the NDP, a party that sometimes appears to take too much pleasure in its adversary and claims to moral superiority. Layton has gone out of his way to show he's having a ball in the campaign—eschewing dark church basements for playrooms. He held one fundraiser with the rock group Barenaked Ladies; at another, held in a hot Ottawa nightclub, he danced and drank martinis. “Why not have a fundraiser in a place where young, enthusiastic people go?” he asks. “Should we have them all in the dingiest halls we can find? Does that make us somehow less pure?”

Good questions. But his style has drawn the ire of some of his rivals, particularly Nyssen, 56, who compared some of Layton's “jokes” to former Canadian Alliance leader Stockwell Day, mostly remembered for showing up at a news conference wearing a woman's hat. Broadbent says the difference is that Layton also has substance, a Ph.D. in political science, and a proven record as a bridge-builder in municipal politics. “The same thing was said of Trudeau, but even ally of him and it's ally of Layton,” Broadbent adds.

In the end, what kind of leader the NDP chooses will say a lot about how members interpret the party's failures in the past three elections. If they view the disappointments as inevitable, and a consequence of the rightward shift in society that few social democratic parties have been able to stem, the prudent course is Blaikie. Few would argue he hasn't earned his shot at retaining the NDP's respectability. A Layton victory requires a reconsidered view—that the NDP has allowed itself to be defined by the aims of the past, and offered little to excite Canadians who profess to care about social justice, the environment and the plight of the crabs.

The closeness of the race suggests the party is evenly split both in its assessment of its current predicament and on the best way back to political relevance. As Blaikie puts it, not even the Broadbents agree. “Obviously I would prefer to have Ed's support as well, but his wife, Blaikie, is supporting me,” he says. It's arguable whether the NDP can afford to guess wrong again. ☐

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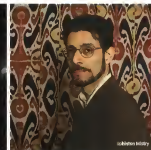
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# 50 CANADIANS TO WATCH IN 2003

Who's hot, who will be—and who's not

**SO WHO'S GOT ZIT?** Pastiche, momentum, fire in the belly, a little pepper in their speech? The balloons are in '03, she e-mails at least, from Macdon's wicker, baroque chair, adrift and a scougel of outside troubles. All for this, the first annual, semi-serious, hardly scientific ranking of who to watch in 2003: Canadiana whose moment it now.

The Zynite? Perhaps, but let's not get carried away. Politics change, buzzwords, too, thankfully. So just to be helpful we've also included a modest accounting of those who have fallen from political, business or (pop) cultural grace in a tepid word puff change across our cheerfully dysfunctional land. Which brings us to Paul Martin.

The putative prime minister, born-again through the Liberal party like a Hollywood celebrity, Martin was pretty well the unanimous choice for the ranking's top spot. Barring some momentous misstep, this is the year (Nov. 15, Toronto, Liberal leadership convention) he takes the prize, fulfilling the ancestral dream that whodas this guy about as Canadian? He'll be 45 by the time he's PM, he can be blithely incor-

porated at times, and he has more political JOLs outstanding than a Louisiana sheriff. Still, he's a solid guy and a proven deficit fighter with a social conscience. He may even be that rare individual who can straddle the country's regional schisms. But what gives his nearly perpetual campaign its wonkiness is that it personifies a sea change in Canadian politics.

The opposition Canadian Alliance has a new leader, the audacious Stephen Harper. The NDP selects a successor to Alexa McDonough this month. The Tories, the party of Confederation, have a date with leadership at the end of May, assuring they can find anyone to run. And the Bloc Québécois? Who knows, but many of its key players seem to be contemplating a jump to Quebec politics where an election is running into view. By this time next year—in the high-drama run-up to a federal election—all of the major parties should have new leaders, new agendas, and a new set of efforts to shove down each other's throats.

Move down our list and it soon becomes clear that most are there because they rep-

resent a turning of the page. I'm not sure we planned it that way. We started out looking for the buzz-munchy and ended up with a handful of Canadians who are trying to make a difference. Especially when it comes to real hard-hat problems like drug addiction in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside, elder care, native employment and, dare we say it after years of lip service, the environment.

Oil patch biggie Gwyn Morgan makes the top 10 list just because he runs the world's largest independent oil and gas producer, or because of his vigorous anti Kyoto politics. But also because his company, EnCana Corp., has become a posterchild in capturing and redirecting greenhouse gases back into underground caverns at one facility, a process that has lured the world's media to its door to admire.

Turn, of course, are a modest reward to inflict order on an unruly world. And this watchlist for 2003 will surely be overruled if Canada goes to war with Iraq. In any event, the spotlight may well shift to Washington's favorite cabinet minister, John Manley, the anti-Martin option for some Liberals, or

to encephyte Defense Minister John McCallum, a cherry economist who admits he sometimes confuses Vichy with Vinylylde. Or more likely to the dedicated men and women of the service forces.

Leave us out of the equation, however, and our watchlist rises up some interesting sides about this upcoming country. For one, Vancouver has become a hotbed of social experimentation. From rightist Premier Gordon Campbell's no smoking, no marijuana, Larry Campbell, to Anglican Bishop Michael Ingham, who has parted in total disarray with his willingness to sanction gay marriage. For another, Winnipeg (pale surprise) is something of a cultural hot spot, from Nia (My Big Fat Greek Wedding) Vasilakos, to funky Moscow resident Remy Bland (not listed, but certainly watchable), to concert violinist James Ehlers, poised for a breakout.

Another sea change is that our list is not nearly as checkbook-bled with big business names as past attempts to chronicle the country's movers and shakers. There's reason for that. As leader politicians Canadian Business recently reported, 2002 was the

year when the country's super rich took it in the chops. The 300 richest Canadians lost a collective \$9.2 billion last year. Cheap change, for sure. But a new reckoning took that strangled a lot of boats.

Quebec's elite and grilling magnate Pierre Karl Peladeau, granted our rankings of the anvil, for the debt burden that has kept him waving in newspaper headlines. But he is short almost as prey for other once-lustrous stars—Edgar Snow from J.J., gold-been Peter Murk, or E.C. Snow from J.J. multi-awardee Gerry Schwartz, to name just some. This is not unexpected at a time when the stock market is behaving like a willful child, and a brutal deflating has encompassed everyone from priests to accountants.

We'd like to pretend that there is some coherent rationale to this list-making. Also, it is merely a group-inspired collection of hidden gems, stand-ins and conspicuous whenever coming into their own. Why Robyn Murray and Gwyn Morgan? Atwood on the watchlist, when she has almost certain book/sister coming out in the spring? No slight intended. Atwood is clearly the Queen

of CanLit and will not be deflected in her lifetime. But Murray arguably captures the new spirit of our writing and cultural identity: Canada in the preferred address for the best the world has to offer.

A similar debate, if you aren't inclined, can be arranged around gay singers Shania Twain and Collin Hoot, who has slid over to the dark side of our list-making. Both are screaming back to the spotlight after a month-end hiatus. Both have exonerating back-story, Twain's, great pipes, legend of illness, and live largely out of the country. But Shania is more than just a stand-in for the number of gay divas we seem to expect on the world. With her power of dance-up the bar revolutionized the country/pop video. But she has done it in a way that is obviously and charmingly make-believe. With Collin, who moved her wedding town in an upscale, his blue-ribbon economy with awards and belly dancers, and who has now taken up new dance, film style, in Las Vegas, in a huge contrast to the desert Vinylylde score (pardon?) finally, therefore, you can't be sure anymore where the make-believe ends.



## THE 2003 WATCHLIST

Who's the best? Zap? The "Big Man" Maclean's ranks the 50 Canadians whose time is next.

1 | **Liberal PAUL MARTIN** The apparent Tomorrow's Man, despite his many years. A genuine statesmanlike, riding high atop the longest running leadership contest in Canadian history, a *coup d'état* to slow motion. Must manage expectations.

2 | **Vancouver Mayor LARRY CAMPBELL** Ignored a TV show (*Da Vinci's Disasters*) and then a glorious city down on its luck. Municipal politics are suddenly sexy. And Campbell's big social experiment—financing up to drug addiction—is on track for Vancouver's hard-core Downtown Eastside.

3 | **MICHAEL INGHAM**, Anglican bishop. In Buenos Aires, touched off a firestorm for 70 million fellow congregants with his comments on willingness to sanction gay marriage. Debate—for and against—is raging from Canterbury to Sudan. More than just a symbolic nod of the prime. Canadian social experiment number 2.

4 | **TERRIE O'LEARY**, Martin's long time aide and sounding board. One of the few who can scratch him toe-to-toe in debates, she is back from four years (good reviews) at the World Bank. O'Leary brags for a female endorsement grace (well, blind in her case) who will be first among bankers equals.

5 | **DAVID MORGAN**, Calgary-based CEO of EnCana Corp. (the largest Canadian owned oil and gas producer), fire of Kyoto, biggest dog in the oil patch. The new face of big business opposition to half-baked Liberal schemes. Doesn't hurt that he's got a decent environmental record of his own, even a bit of moogler.

6 | **RALPH KLEIN**, second biggest dog in the oil patch. Lovable rogue and fiery health-care maverick. Prone to occasionally strange rantings, like wanting to declare pollution a natural resource. Still, undisputed king of the Rulphs, an Alberta-based political party once called Progressive Conservative.

7 | **ADRIENNE CLARKSON**, Governor general, daytime misadventure, armed forces morale booster. Also, the only one who isn't top four.

Christen from asking a regime-ousting soap opera in a fit of pique.

8 | **SHARMA TWIN**, Still the one. No longer resident in Winnipeg, Ont., but a potent symbol for a country (this one) that seems to have cornered the market on pop down. Returns from a two-year sojourn in the United States to top the charts. Powerful midlife and looks good in a toque.

9 | **DAVID BROWN**, The chairman of the Ontario Securities Commission is transforming a once lapping corporate overster into a Bay Street pit bull, maybe even the national regulator. More feared right now than David Dodge, mainstay of the low interest economy.

10 | **STEVE NASH**, A left Canadian-born NBA superstar whose team, the Dallas Mavericks, may just go all the way. Five-wagon, uh, basketball.

11 | **RBC chairman and CEO GORDON MIRON**, Big year, biggest bank, not overly exposed in the risky loan arena. Doesn't need to play the swig game or take crap from Ottawa. The go-to guy for Bay Street quakes.

12 | **ROBERT MULLON**, Place spotting president of Air Canada. Arguably the most popular CEO in Ottawa, in the media and with the flying public. But he gets you where you want to go and, unlike almost all the other carriers, he's in the black and now

ing on his small fry competitors.

13 | **MARIE LABERGE**, Quebec literary phenomenon and popular sage writer, covered by the literati, but her trilogy outsells even Harry Potter in Quebec and is soon to be translated.

14 | **JOHN MANLEY**, anti-royalist minister of everything, for now. Putative leadership runner-up, he's got a weird hand to play. Manley's people don't much like him, but the White House wants to think he's the next move. Has trouble dealing with berbs and hockey dials. Still, he's the one to grin if the free-trader makes the big stumble.

15 | **PAUL TELLIER**, From train to planes, one of Canada's top, ultra-connected CEOs jumping. He leaves revitalized CN Rail for some-erican place (*airline/marshfield*) Bombardier. But does this mean Ottawa will finally open its pores to all those fast train dreams for Central Canada?

16 | **STEPHEN JARVIS**, Ontario's share-holder's shareholder (along with buddy Claude Lamontagne, head of the Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan). A sharp-eyed guy back, Jarvis' speech leads the long overdue signing against shoddy corporate practices.

17 | **BRIAN MULRONEY**, the blue in blue chip. No, he won't run again (but he's the only Tory who can still get under the Gratz' skin, and enough an invite to Bush club dinners south of the border). A connector to Quebec's Pierre Karl Peladeau (good luck there) this directorship sure to die for.

18 | **CHRISTINE SINCLAIR**, 19-year-old soccer star with a killer instinct. A star of the Canadian team that nearly upset the powerful American last summer in Edmonton, she sets Gracely-like records wherever she plays. Awards vindication at the World Cup for women that fall in China.

19 | **KEN THOMPSON**, The hermetic money bags is using his huge art collection, and the promise of more largesse to come, to give Toronto and the Art Gallery of Ontario a boost. Just a guy from the neighbourhood, he has even managed to lure Toronto-born, internationally acclaimed architect Frank Gehry home for the fun.

20 | **CHRIS HADDOCK**, TV producer, series









43

of E. coli. Goes nuts for the Third World and hamburger lovers.

40 | **CHEF CLARENCE LOUIE**, one of a slew of entrepreneurial nerve leaders, has a new B.C. winery, NWMap Cellars, to add to his list of can-do projects. Could this be why the Okanagan band has virtually zero unemployment?

41 | **STEPHEN HERBERT**, president and CEO of the Baycrest Centre for Geriatric Care in Toronto, has helped transform the "Jewish nursing home" on Bathurst into a world leader for senior's care. For good reason: he runs a top research facility that is breaking down the mysteries of the human brain.

42 | **STEPHEN HARPER**, buttressed down Canadian Alliance leader, masters the art of lowering expectations. A must-watch even if it's the coping past as it drives.

43 | **MILTON WONG**, Vancouver founder and cultural bridge-builder, manages to make money even when doing good. When his wife was diagnosed with breast cancer in the early 1990s, Wong fought back in a variety of ways, including saving the struggling, local screening company, MLI. Techno-slogos. His wife recovered and the company was recently sold, netting Wong 20 per cent of the \$534-million price.

44 | **VICTOR YOUNG**, entrepreneur and life coach, someone whose own life experiences have nurtured the ups and downs of Canadian ethnic handicrafts province. His potential royal commissions on Newfoundland's future should touch everything from fish to hydro to the unyielding coasts of the young and talented. Due June 30. Happy Canada Day reading.



40



## 'SAY, WEREN'T YOU ONCE...?'

1 | **JEAN CHRÉTIEN** He stays as long as the party  
2 | **CELINE DION** Pop diva hunkers down in Vegas, the music world's equivalent of the Canadian Senate  
3 | **CLAUDE MORRISON** The neo-obsessed leader of the World Council for Indian, champions IT and human cloning, gives his love a bedtime  
4 | **ARON EGROYAN** Take a film-making solo from his Lovers: "Why he loves hope and music things so much more."

5 | **ALLAN ROCK** Politician, Toronto lawyer, learned trends, hold top cabinet jobs only to be shot down by gun control  
6 | **IVAN TEECAN** CTV's wonder boy is empire reborn, drives news bureau, fires staffers



may first deconstructing media partner, the Globe and Mail.

7 | **ERNESTO** The Ontario premier makes headlong toward an election, but what does he want for? Or to Quebec's Bernard Lenoir.

8 | **JAM CANNERY** Expected fairy tale starts taking himself way too seriously. #Coke, #Alo, make us laugh again.

9 | **FRÉDÉRIC KARL PELADOUX** Once Quebec's great business hope, the cable and printing magnate caught the convergence bug and is in danger of pulling the full Cordell Meyer.

10 | **DAVID AMYER** New Saskatchewan's innovative leader's early growth still shows on his knees to colour line-ditch back the self-governance class.

45 | **GEOFFREY BALLARD**, graphic designer, inventor, businessman, Montreal, B.C. based father of the fuel-cell industry. Is this the tipping point, the year when the petroleum-shells goes to bed as hydrogen alternatives for cars, buses and small power plants? Welcome to the Kyoto-world.

46 | **MIA VAMBALOS**, Winnipeg mixed, woman showrunner. Her My Big Fat Greek Wedding takes a coastline by storm and sparks an industry. Can someone else here storm the big melting pot to the south?

47 | **DR BILLY BAY**, for-profit Vancouver surgeon and clinic operator. An accolade whose expansion plans are running rough into Roy Thomson's audience disapproval.

48 | New Brunswick Premier: **EDWARD LORE**

Artificial and worth listening to. But not quite as influential now as he's staying in Montreal for the foreseeable future—at least until Federal Tories sort themselves out.

49 | **THOMAS FUNG**, shopping mall developer and one of the owners of the multimedia megalo. His Fairchild Media Group runs two television networks, including Chinese language payTV. With competition now getting up in the ethnic media, we get to see what he's made of.

50 | **MARC ANDRÉ FLEURY**, scrappy young goalie with a winning smile, captured the hearts of hockey fans and the top player award at the recent World Junior Championship in Halifax. Sure to be a franchise-shaping pick in the June draft, especially in this era of the aging NHL recruit.



## TOO MUCH INFORMATION

Forget about all that daily market data. The key is spotting underlying trends.

**WHAT WILL** they consider important about our economy and financial markets?

The question is, of course, the key word is *this* opening question. They are the economists and financial historians of coming centuries. They will be able to explain what we find unfindable about our economies and markets, because they (1) will know how everything turned out, and (2) will have boiled the story down to manageable length by concentrating on a few major themes and trends that turned out to be decisive. The statistics and events they will cite in their books to explain what happened will be a minute fraction of the mass of data we participants go with, and will show, day to day and month to month.

This is the process of distillation—through time—that proves the truth or falsity in financial forecasts. If you want to read the output of 10 leading strategists (and I counsel you strongly not to even think of wasting so much time in such a project), you would find they cannot even agree on which factors are crucial to forming a forecast. No wonder most of the big names have not just been wrong—they have been ridiculously, badly wrong.

Today's scores have the opposite problem: that faced by previous generations: they must try to process too much information. Each day produces a cornucopia of data, earnings reports, earnings projections and economic statistics from around the world. Few industries use computers and the Internet more extensively than the financial industry, and few groups within the financial community use computer-generated output more than strategists, who know—in the second—the price of everything, but have little thinking time left for appraising the value of anything.

When I came onto the business in the 1970s, the information flow was—barely—manageable. Our biggest challenge was getting important information to a timely basis. CFOs rarely discussed their companies' outlook, earnings reports tended to include

misleading or deceptive information, and global economic data were scanty and fairly mainstream media provided modest financial coverage, leaving it to the *Wall Street Journal* and the *Financial Post*.

If one doesn't eat too much and too often, one digests better. If one isn't asked to explain each day's stock market behavior for national media, one may be more likely to reflect on important long-term trends that ultimately define economies and markets.

I formed my habits in the 1970s and haven't really changed much. I still believe that the difference between winning and losing over any stock market cycle—let alone over decades—is identifying the three or four underlying forces that drive the market. Daily action is chaos theory—not financial theory—or work, and serious strategists shouldn't try to predict or explain it. If you concentrate on the big things, then each day's data will include some information on the trends you're watching.

For my career, the most important underlying trend has been the ongoing search for a state of value in wealth-building. When the American dollar displaced gold as the global store of value in 1944, a new series of cycles began as people, corporations and governments tried to adjust their strategies for a new era. As Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan told the Economic Club of New York last month, abandoning the gold standard in the U.S. in 1933 led to a seven-fold rise in prices over the next six decades. Much of that inflation occurred during the 1970s, when even liberal economists concluded that democracies couldn't manage paper currencies with

out producing endlessly rising inflation. Paul Volcker, Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher proved them wrong in the 1980s, showing how monetarism and deregulation could and would drive inflation down to acceptable levels. The end of the Cold War removed the goal of raising military expenditures from the inflation equation, launching a decade of disinflation that soon began to show the signs of deflation.

During the 1970s, the American dollar ceased to be a store of value, as did bonds and most stocks. Inflation hedges—commodities such as gold, silver and oil—became the ways to conserve and build wealth.

During the 1980s and 1990s, the American dollar, bonds and stocks once again became recognized stores of value. Commodities suffered two decades of deflationary value—particularly in inflation-adjusted terms. (Those once-fishable inflation hedges couldn't even hold their value against disinflation over the range of financial time tested.)

The last 1990s decade for technology and internet stocks that has produced the biggest Triple Waterfall crash in history infected equities generally, so stocks became a suspect store of value in the year 2000. Then the market began sorting out the wheat from the chaff, and decided it liked commodity producing and dividend-paying stocks, but wanted away to those "growth" stocks that had become incredible sinking stores of value.

Deflation—the Japanese disease, which is being mimicked globally by the great Chinese export machine) has become such a threat to the world that even Greenspan and the European Central Bankers have sworn they will print the money to fight it. Deflation, they have finally conceded, can be at least as big a danger to advanced economies as inflation.

My bet is future historians will conclude that the world began to turn from deflation to inflation as the new millennium dawned and the feds of the old era began to tie off. The stock market is the most visible and dramatic backdrop in this new struggle, with the casualties and survivors reflecting the changes in tactics and weaponry.

Next week, I shall, at the obvious risk of hubris, discuss the ways to make and lose money as the world turns. ☐

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# SORDID SECRETS

KATHERINE MACKLEM investigates a small town's legal and emotional struggle over rampant sexual abuse by a civic leader—and a murder

**PAUL PARENT** HAS NEVER before spoken publicly about the abuse he endured as a young teenager. Between the ages of 12 and 14, he was molested by a man who was both his teacher and the top elected official of the small town where he grew up. Two decades later, Parent, now 32, is at the kitchen table of the modest home he shares with his wife and two children. It is a Saturday night and he's drinking Molson Export. He is wearing a Maple Leafs sweatshirt with the sleeves cut off, revealing band-aids on upper arms and the outline of a tattoo on his right shoulder. Since last July, he's been working with an artist to create the tattoo's design, based on a concept he's had in mind for years: It is an unflinching image of a man, grasped under his arms from above by an angel. From below, he is being clamped by a devil. It will take three sessions to place the ink under his skin. "This is one of the eternal struggle between heaven and hell," says Parent. "I've always felt like that. I'm caught."

From 1982 to 1984, Parent was sexually molested by Bill Springer, the teacher and reverend (in a township, the equivalent of a mayor), who died in 1982. Today, Parent is suing the town of Marshton, Ont., where he grew up, and the school board that employed Springer, for \$45 million, claiming they did not protect him when he was a boy. His lawsuit is the second to be filed against the municipality and the board in connection with Springer, a controversial moral abuser, and could trigger more, including a class action suit. It lands at a time when the law



Paul Parent with his father in 1984 (above), and at home in Thunder Bay today (opposite)

regarding just abuse is evolving rapidly—and with the courts increasingly sympathetic to victims, similar cases could spring up across the country, says legal expert Mayo Morris. "There's going to be a lot of calling to account," she predicts. But for Parent, just speaking about what he endured is a very difficult. "This is very emotional," he says.

Parent was just one of many. After teaching children aged 11 to 14 for almost 25 years, Springer was charged in the fall of 1984 with 53 counts of sexual assault, indecent assault and buggery involving young boys. His victims are believed to number in the dozens. He pleaded guilty to 30 counts and was sentenced to two years less a day in prison. In addition to being a teacher and Marshton's reverend, Springer, 47 at the time of his sentencing, was active with the Scouts

and president of the Minor Hockey Association and of the Lions Club. He was also head of the Thunder Bay Municipal League, director of the Association of Municipalities of Ontario and chairman of the Northwestern Ontario Municipal Advisory Council. In the small, rough-hewn town of Marshton, Springer was a big man.

Parent was one of the boys who gave a statement to police. He also travelled to Thunder Bay, ready to testify at Springer's trial. (Since Springer admitted guilt, no witnesses were called.) What Parent wasn't prepared for was his own father's reaction. Young Parent remembered, and blurted, his son, "I got the comments. 'Why didn't you stop it, why didn't you kill him?'" Paul Parent recalls. He folds a beer bottle cap between his thumb and index finger and drops it into an empty sitting on the table. His children, a boy he has just turned 13 and a daughter, 11, play on the computer in the next room as Parent talks about his father. "He said, 'You must be gay.' He called me a homo, he called me a faggot."

In the early hours of Jan. 12, 1986, six months after Springer went to jail, Parent attacked and killed his father, snubbing him repeatedly in the chest and back. His mother and sister were also injured in the mauling. Parent, then 15, was given the maximum sentence for manslaughter, three years in a tough juvenile detention centre. The judge, rejecting a psychiatrist's call for leniency and Parent was under the influence of alcohol, heavy metal music and a preoccupation



PHOTOGRAPH BY PETER HEDGECOCK/LIFE





## THE KEY ISSUE WILL BE: WHO KNEW WHAT WHEN

doesn't make a lot of difference. While they don't know who was abused, people think many of Springer's victims are still close by—they are bound to be neighbors. Bonnie Jones, 39, looks at a photo taken in 1975 of her Grade 8 class trip. Springer stands in the bottom left corner. She shows the faces in the crowd. "I'm sure someone here was affected," like many in the community, she was stunned to learn about the extent of the abuse. "I didn't really know," she says. "The town has, at least, a moral responsibility toward Springer's victims," she says. "This did happen here. Yes, the whole community has a responsibility."

Not all residents are so sympathetic, and already the town is beginning to split over the lawsuit. Last fall, Anne Cooper, a one-time friend and business associate of Springer, received an envelope in the mail, postmarked in come. Cooper, now 54, was in Springer's Grade 8 class and later be-

came a colleague, working at the same school. They led many class trips to Boston together. In the envelope were paragraphs cut from local newspaper reports about the case. While he had heard rumors about Springer, he "never ever" saw inappropriate behavior, he says. He thinks the incident mislabeled a "call to action" as part of the healing process. "But he has nothing to offer, he says. "I don't have anything to bring and I don't have anything to come forward with." He has no idea who sent the envelope.

Many resent the spotlight on their town, illuminating a nasty part of its past. The abuse happened long ago, before most of the town's current population had even moved in. The man responsible—Springer—is dead, they say. "Why now and why not?" asks Rose Marie Corneau, 53, who was born in Maricao and taught by Springer. People wonder when it will end, she says. "When can we bury the SOB permanently?"

Rule, with Pamela Cheryl Bejarain, was the first to see Maricao and the school board.

The broader community was victimized by Springer, along with the boys he abused, says community leader Wendy Bell. "He was very, very good at being a predator. He was very devious, a difficult man to catch." She started on a sofa in her spacious living room, her feet tucked up beside her. Bell, who was Maricao's newly hired mayor from 1985, shortly after Springer's sudden departure, until 1996, had complained about him in 1982. As a parent champion, she had joined a class trip to Toronto and had been told by a teacher that Springer had pulled down his trousers. The behavior was inappropriate, she told the board, and Springer should not be permitted to travel with students. When her complaint was ignored, she wrote a letter and hand-delivered it to the regional director of education. Again, there was no response.

Bell doesn't believe the community knew Springer was a pedophile. But she is appalled that the power of this position allowed him to so greatly breach trust. "What is most galling to her, and causes tears to leak her cheeks, is that nothing was done to help the boys he abused. 'The victims got nothing,' she says. "It's the injustice. It's so and that anyone would have to go through that and deal with their own."

Cooper, who was shocked by Springer's arrest, expresses sorrow for the damage his one-time friend did to his victims. Still, he doesn't think much of the lawsuit. "How would you go about proving that the power of authority knew about it—without anything," he asks. "I think it's ridiculous, especially the money they are going after."

**THE LAWSUITS** are likely to take years to wind their way through the justice system. The key issue will be who knew what when, and, most importantly, what did they do with that knowledge? Did they turn a blind eye? Mayo Moran is a law professor at the University of Toronto and has a forthcoming book on legal responsibility. Even if, in the past, the blind eye approach was accepted as the right thing to do, the courts today are likely to frown on the practice, she says. A school board's responsibility to children, she adds, is more clear cut than a town's. Parents and Rule will have to share either the burden or come up with all dues



Cooper, in front of the school where Springer taught, thinks the lawsuit is "ridiculous."

out there, that it should have known and did not act, for instance, that it ignored or failed to follow up on a complaint. "It would be enough," Moran says, "to show that the board should have known."

In addition to Bell's complaints, there was at least one other, earlier incident that Parent's lawyer, Christopher Watkins—who is also suing for Joe Rule—will bring forth. In 1972, Springer was convicted of giving alcohol to minors while on a trip to Thunder Bay for a Scouts event. Subsequently, some parents wrote a letter to the school board, complaining about Springer. In a measure of the power Springer enjoyed, the letter was signed only. "A group of concerned parents." Still, he was dismissed from the Bay Scouts—only to rejoin some years later—and was forced to step down as vice-principal of the school, but allowed to stay on as a teacher.

Both the school board and the town say they will defend themselves. School board officials declined further comment. Pat Richardson, Maricao's mayor, says the matter is in the hands of the town's lawyers. "I don't believe the town is liable," she adds. "It was one man who did this damage. This was a person not sanctioned by the town."

In cases where there is more, the parties often settle out of court, Moran says. Parents willing to go all the way with this suit, he says, even though a settlement would be easier. The last thing he'd accept, he stresses, is a deal that prohibits him from speaking about the abuse. "I will not allow them to buy the issue. At the end of the day, they'll have to look me in the eye."

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# WHAT THE BANKS MUST DO

If our banks are to merge, they should first answer key questions

I WAS SITTING in the witness chair last Dec. 11, all set to appear before the Senate banking committee on the topic of governance. (That day, the lawyer who wrote the 1999 report on Canadian corporate governance (a mixed bag, he concluded—some companies were doing well, others not), was to testify after me. Then, to our surprise, the meeting was abruptly postponed until 2001 [for reasons which are self-evident]. That was unfortunate for many people, I would imagine, because the issue of good governance in the banking world looms even larger as we now contemplate possible mergers. Besides financial markets, and public scrutiny of those markets, should be one of the strongest focuses in managing the adoption of superb leadership models.

The banking committee's mandate included the provocative statement: a "Canadian perspective to the Enron collapse," rather than a more industry-specific reference to the Alfred Irish Banks scandal. (At that time, however, we learned earlier this year that US\$497 million was lost over several years in botched currency trades. A silver call for good governance—as it, of course, the Enron case. The banking world is implicated in its aftermaths, as that debate now enters the American legal system [the Americans, as we know, are a litigious society. Litigations are just beginning]. The Enron troubles also reach into Canada: in recent weeks, it's been reported that the J.P. Morgan Chase Bank engineered a transaction for Enron named Slapshot [did they have to use hockey terminology?], which pulled into its vortex two entities in Nova Scotia and Quebec, as well as two Canadian law firms.

Should Canadians have confidence that our banks are taking the governance issue seriously?

Just for fun, I did a random Web site search of approximately 30 home pages of Canadian, American and European banks to see if I could find any up-front references



to corporate governance principles. With an eye banking increasing in popularity, most firms will seek their company information from their home computers. Since many consumers learned tough financial lessons through the dot-bombardment, it's reasonable to assume that consumers will be extra careful when it comes to "lending" banks their money for safekeeping. When choosing a bank, presu-

ably, governance information is important.

To my surprise, the Deutsche Bank was the only one I could find which mentions corporate governance on its home page. Canadian or American banks tend to highlight public accountability statements or community-giving reports. However well-intentioned such language might be, consumer philosophy is not the same thing as corporate governance.

Perhaps it's worthwhile to remind ourselves of the need for good governance in light of the still escalating cost of corporate recklessness. By some estimates, 30,000 financial jobs in London—or 10 per cent of the head count—will have been lost between the end of 2000 and the middle of this year as the fallout from financial scandals, the dotcom meltdown and general economic malaise continues. Among others, international giants Merrill Lynch and Morgan Stanley have said that they will be cutting the numbers of their brokers by about five per cent.

It's about more than lost financial sector jobs. American stocks lost US\$7 trillion in value between the spring of 2000 and last summer, and the imploding stock markets have caused billions to vanish from retirement savings. And then there's the public cost of looking into all this: there have already been 14 American congressional committees examining the Enron scandal alone. Quite a price tag—and note to come.

If the consumer cost isn't bad enough, there is also the question of lost trust. Today, CEOs are the butt of cartoons, MAD magazine recently devoted an entire issue to corporate governance/CEO jokes. John Ruggie, the director of the Center for Business and Government at Harvard, calls CEOs "bewildered" in they try to deal simultaneously with public scrutiny generally reserved for politicians, and also with the changing role of corporations. As corporations grow larger, so do expectations of their obligations to society.

Wasting government resources every where means that multinational or large corporations are asked to fill the void created by the withdrawal of some government services. In Canada, the number of stakeholders who are demanding more of their companies is also growing, as evidenced by last year's report on corporate social responsibility by Aric Senneker and Ed Broadbent. Because of corporate scandals, it may be that there is no longer only one bottom line. For example, Royal Dutch/Shell is going to combine its financial statements and its social and environmental performance report into one. It makes the bar for everyone.

We all know the times we were being through just a short while ago—a cold-hot economy bursting with promise, lulled and sedated by new technology that changed

our culture in front of our eyes. Individuals were on line with hourly trades, young people used their cellphones or BlackBerrys to buy and sell.

We forgot that investing in the stock market is a gamble, instead, it became a way of life—a kind of "casino culture." Corporate culture became corporate swagger, as excessive executive compensation and "star" talent replaced balanced remuneration and teamwork. "Corporate fraud is not a new phenomenon but comes along in cycles when greed overcomes fear," said U.S. Senator John Corzine, a former co-chair of Goldman Sachs, at a recent forum organized by Harvard's Kennedy School.

While the private sector was hot, the public sector was not. Deregulation or various other forms of re-privatizing, contracting out, restructuring—were the order of the day. In fact, the deregulation of the American energy market played a huge role in the Enron saga. Combined with government subsidies, whatever regulatory agencies still had shoddy lacked resources and were understaffed and simply not up to the task of understanding a fast-

paced, massive octopus like Enron, which seemed to morph into a different company with each quarter.

Regulatory oversight simply couldn't keep up with a corporate culture running amok. Lessons learned. Before we press the "accept" button for banks, Canadians have a right to ask if the many regulatory agencies that currently scrutinize the banking industry are strong enough and so coordinated enough to withstand powerful corporations. Secondly, how much do we really know about the corporate culture of our banks? For example, is there protection for whistle blowers, as exists in new U.S. legislation?

As our banks close possible mergers, we must demand answers to questions about governance. Perhaps the Senate committee might ask the bank CEOs, who were happy to testify on the subject of mergers, if they would also testify on the subject of corporate governance. After all, it is in their interest—and ours.

Penny Collett is a former adviser to the Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, is a senior fellow at the Center of Business and Government at Harvard University. Her research focus is corporate governance.

## The Queen's Marketing Association Conference



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## ECHOES OF THE '80s

'Reform' Islamism attracts the same admirers as 'reform' communism did

WE HEAR A GREAT DEAL about Islam and a lot about North Korea, but there is not much critical analysis of the third member of President Bush's "axis of evil," namely Iran. News reports tell of increasing unrest in that country. Last week, women demonstrated in the streets against the wearing of head scarves. Thomas L. Friedman, writing in the New York Times, mentioned his flawed record of getting only half the point with Dec. 4 column on the struggle in Iran, which for Friedman is symbolized by the trial of Behrouz Aghajani.

Aghajani is an asceticism and one-time Islamic revolutionary who sought to bring Ayatollah Khomeini to power. According to author Michael Ledeen (*The War Against the Terror Masters*), Aghajani "was a full participant in some of the most brutal repression" following the Shah's overthrow.

Aghajani now seems to want to bring in a brand of "reform" Islam and assassinate Menderes, assassinated within a pinch of once liberal. Last June, he made a speech at radical Iran's ruling mullahs and calling for "Islamic Progressivism" and an "Islamic Renaissance." In his new-book Islam, people would be "good" and "pure" and not like resisting the Koran for themselves instead of letting mullahs progress it. His speech was intellectually pretentious, but far discredited Iranism when he was the closest they had to a high profile dissident.

Aghajani was sentenced to hang for blasphemy. Other charges drew a sentence of eight years and 74 lashes. His conviction led to student protests. After much unrest, an announcement was made on Nov. 17 that Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei had ordered Aghajani's death sentence suspended. His fate is yet to be decided.

The whole affair has an eerie déjà vu quality to it. Islamic fundamentalism? It seems we stood and talked like this before, even if Aghajani and Friedman can't remember where or when. The place was the old Soviet empire where a lot of would-be reformers adopted the notion of "communism with

a human face." From Hungary's Premier Imre Nagy in the '50s to the U.S.S.R.'s Mikhail Gorbachev in the '80s, these proponents of humane communism didn't want to get rid of the communist state, part of Aghajani doesn't want to get rid of the Islamic state. They want to make the nightmare nicer, less brutal.

A substantial portion of the Western left liberal establishment has always had an instinctive sympathy for the Aghajani and Gorbachev of the world. This establishment instinctively supported reform communism, just as it now favors reform democracy—modernized and more "in tune" with the times. Although these cheerful liberals would easily see the madness of "reform Nazism," they see themselves as solidly middle of the road. For them, the war of ideas within Islam is "where it's at," not the growing Iranian bandwagon against any version of theocracy.

In a 1999 column, Friedman wrote that Iranian students "want an Ayatollah Dong Xiaoping—the Chinese reformer." Such a figure, Friedman argued, would allow Islam, like the Chinese, to "freely pursue" the prosperity, cultural openness and opportunity that today's world without walls offers. "You don't challenge the leadership," he wrote, and it stays out of your lives. The result would be a gentler theocracy just as China is a gentler Maoist state. The wish-visions of many left liberals is that not of making a deal with tyrants who in return far their jobs maintain a make believe tyranny. China's Falun Gong knew better. And beyond the theological disputes within Islam or the quonks in scenarios be-

tween Aghajani and Khamenei is this growing groundswell of Iranians who know better, too: they want the lot of them deposed.

This periled drinking walk vs. Iran and the U.S.S.R. by Islamic theocracy I suppose liberal Mr. Friedman have an intrinsic sympathy for what they regard as the indigenous culture while at the same time harbouring grave reservations about their own "Western culture." They understand that hard-line Communism or hard-line theocracies are bad, but they instinctually support an called reform versions.

Is it possible for a nation to have a Muslim majority without the state being a theocracy? Can a Muslim majority create a state like Italy, which remains secular with a Catholic majority? The more one reads about Islam, the more one sees the difficulties in reconciling it with modernism.

Turkey was only wrenched away from theocracy in the 1920s by Mustafa Kemal (now known as Ataturk) in an almost unaided act of separation between church and state. His draconian reforms abolished banning the Arabic alphabet, abolishing religious courts and schools and adopting a purely secular system of family law.

Christianity embraces the concept of rendering unto Caesar what is Caesar's and unto God what is God's. But even with this theological division of power, religion and secular authority were intertwined up to the 17th century. The separation of state and church is exactly what is Islam. To get to a secular Islamic state without some non-architect, political or ideological abstraction concerning Islam's absolutism is a much greater leap than Christians ever had to make.

Meanwhile, in Iran the less we do the better. We cut-mindless support to its secular groundswell and quietly channel support to clandestine groups in the country. We can make sure that no many Iranians as possible know the West has nothing against the Iranian people.

In his superb essay "The Reform Islam Needs," the American political scientist James Q. Wilson begins: "The struggle to defeat terrorism often because the West has misread the problem of reconciling religion and freedom, while several Middle Eastern nations have not." Until Islam overtake this lock, our struggle will continue.

Barbara Amiel's column appears monthly [barbara@newsday.ca](mailto:barbara@newsday.ca)

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## IN AN ARCTIC LIBRARY

Cleaning out those dusty shelves told me a lot about northern education—and race

**AROUND THIS TIME** in November, I was standing way-high in looms of Marloquin snowmats. Dust tickled my nose. Teenagers moved toward the door when the four o'clock bell rang, and outside the window, the snow was beginning to freeze. The Adult Literacy Project of Kugluktuk, Nunavut, had hired me to teach writing, poem time, for six weeks, and when I wasn't presenting the written word, I was throwing away books I had been on the Arctic for a month when I began work at the high-school library. "I could use some attention," I'd write the principal, politely referring to the 27 boxes of donated books, posters, 1950s cookbooks, 1960s teacher's guides, promotional material and very bits of stale literature that covered the basement deck. The school's catalogued collection jostled easily from its shelves: 30-year-old computer books speared between "Wicca" and "Forensics." The principal sighed. "The territorial government hasn't funded school libraries for three years."

Less than 24 hours later, I began ruthlessly tag books borrowed by students of the late 1960s. Then I approached the 27 boxes of donated books. When southern leave, the high-school library inherits stacks of *Reader's Digest* anthologies, mysteries, religion pamphlets, 1970s camping guides and books about investing. The library has nothing on Africa, and only one third-century-old encyclopedia set, but this is better self-help section than most southern bookstores.

The principal had said, "Everything we don't need, get rid of." I started discarding gingerly at first: seating, reading list (Jackson, considering). As I opened the 19th 25-year-old *Marloquin*, however, something inside me snapped. I metamorphosed from timid, hopeful writer into a raging literary arsonist. I rose through the rest of those boxes, snuffing cookbooks lying impossible ingredients, manuals on the stock market and guides to making wine. Then I attacked the existing collection, deciding eventually that the biography section did not need *The Story of Mark and Mindy*.

As I worked, I could see how the books clattered the school's past. The oldest titles (from 1940) bore bright green covers: Property of Federal Day School COPPERMINE. I assigned the hands that stamped those covers front pages. The library was one of the teachers I'd seen in pictures at the town's elder centre, her hair pulled back tight in a bun, she stared, assembling, at the corners, her washed clothing as unyielding as the uniforms—and the glass faces—of the frisk children around her. "Today's teachers are soft," one older told me. "Our teachers couldn't sit on the hands with rulers until we couldn't close our fingers, just for saying one word of our own language." The overhead seems to have been horizontally of justice, many Kugluktuk, Inuit under age 50 but far more comfortable speaking English than Inuktitut.

The library's oldest books were southern stories about "what it's like to be an Eskimo." One daughter presented that, as a boy in Ontario, the author "had to walk two miles through bush to school each day." Believing in the beatings that Inuit kids get

for speaking their own language, that walk didn't seem much of a hardship.

The Inuit women literature in the library is limited to a handful of titles. None of the books is more than 30 years old. Meanwhile, the government of Nunavut is pushing toward instruction in Inuit languages. Unfortunately, there's a long road between here and there. In Kugluktuk, at least, relatively few students graduate from high school, and still fewer go on to university. Most are not fluent in Inuktitut. More over, though the vast majority of the teachers do their utmost to ensure the success of the students, racial tensions still exist. "Close the door," one teacher told a student in cold wind blew into the library. "What's the matter with you? Were you born in Inuktitut?" The teacher's laughter sounded sneering. (On the flip side, while I was in Kugluktuk, an elementary student reached another Inuit classroom by calling him a "stupid kahkahnka," a slangy white person. The Inuit teacher firmly reprimanded the boy. I don't know that anyone reprimanded the white teacher for his racist comments.)

The vast majority of teachers in Kugluktuk are white. So are the RCMP and people in the territorial Department of Affordable Development. It's the two white librarians, deciders of library contents—Lynn, an Inuktitut, I tried to sit on the best interest of the students, but how could I, having lived in the south until only one month earlier?

Nevertheless, people seemed to appreciate the change in the library. "You're really making a difference," the resource teacher told me. She'd when I left, suggested the old-time library would go back to being a dumping ground for magazines and outdated opinions. I doubted it would ever be the last third of the 20th-century encyclopedia. I don't know how the government of Nunavut will educate and employ enough Inuktitut-speaking teachers to reach its goals for Inuit education in the next 20 years.

Even so, the principal was effusive in his gratitude. As we said goodbye, he promised that he and the teachers would strive to keep the library in pristine condition. "And, on our next professional development day," he said, "I'll have everyone go through the resource room, too. There's an instructional video on the use of the video camera that I've been meaning to get rid of forever." ☐

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## FROM VICTIM TO FIGHTER

How one woman prevailed over the Toronto police

ON AUG. 24, 1986, an anti-islamization war was sleeping in her second-floor Toronto apartment when a man broke in through the locked balcony door and raped her in his kitchen. "Jane Doe," then in her early 30s, became the fifth victim of the so-called balcony bapin. Six weeks later, police arrested Paul Douglas Calton, who was later sentenced to 20 years. But Doe's victory continues from there: Convinced that police were reckless in failing to warn women about the rape (a rare past of rape), and that an underlying sexism led them to essentially use her and others as bait, she launched a \$1.2 million negligence and discrimination lawsuit. Twelve years after the rape, city police were found to have been "grossly negligent" and ordered to pay her \$220,000 in damages.

It's an amazing tale, one that was intensely covered by the media. But the real, riveting TV movie *The Mary Jane's* of Jane Doe begins at the rape in a way the headlines and sound bites never could. The drama, airing on CBC on Jan. 30 at 8 p.m., is a devastating, largely because of actress Wendy Crewson

She brings ferocious spirit and intelligence to the role of Jane, who's deeply traumatized by the crime but channels her anguish and anger into a crusade for justice—not just for her, but for all females who are sexually assaulted. So, yes, *The Mary Jane's* of Jane Doe is a quintessential women's movie. But it has a broader resonance: It shows how one incredibly resilient human being can begin to change the seemingly unchangeable—in this case, Toronto police protocols for dealing with sexual assault.

The drama opens with Jane's killing police officer her teacher hauled. A financially painful segment depicts the realization that follows the crime: Jane's interrogation by aggressive, utterly insensitive cops. Days later she learns that she's the victim of a serial rapist working only in the neighborhood where she lives, a detective warns her she'll be arrested. She gets the word out anyway.

Crewson brings ferocious spirit and intelligence to the role of a dogged crusader

What follows is a legal drama which writer Karen Watson (*Ginger Snaps*), director Jerry Ciccorini (*Thelma*) and producer Bernard Zukerman (*Savage Musical*) deftly punctuate with vignettes of Jane's personal and emotional life. As she becomes increasingly adamant that the police failure to "solve and protect" her represents "systemic" problems, the becomes obsessive in her struggle to change the system, alienating people who want to help, including close friends.

Jane's crusade demonstrates that women who are raped don't have to be from in victimhood. "All the systems that come into play when you are raped encourage you to be passive, to let the good men fix what the bad man has done to you," Doe and in a telephone interview. "The stereotype of the raped woman is that she's so broken and traumatized she can't make intelligent decisions, she's not an agent. This battle is to have a voice, to be involved." Doe continues to assert her voice. In April, Random House will publish *The Story of Jane Doe*, which details her experience of rape and the legal system. And she continues to advocate for improvements in the way the Toronto police handle rape investigations. "One of the big tragedies I've experienced is that change isn't taken place," she says. "But I've grown a lot in my work as Jane Doe—even though it came to be through a horrific experience."



## BEAUTY AMONG THE RUINS

Redemption is a mirage in post-9/11 New York, and on the Iran-Iraq border

THEY COME FROM desolate landscapes at opposite ends of the geopolitical spectrum: Spike Lee's 25th feature is set in the aftermath of Sept. 11, in New York City whose finances are being reexamined and bulldozers are taking through the ruins of the World Trade Center. *25th Hour* comes from the fried heartlands of Iran, the country wedged between Afghanistan and Iraq. After the fall of blackouts, they offer sobering views of Ground Zero in home and abroad.

*25th Hour* is about a convicted drug dealer named Morry (Edward Norton) who has one last day on freedom before he's to begin a seven-year prison sentence. He's the most drug dealer you'd ever want to meet, a decent guy with a dog and a sweet Puerto Rican girlfriend named Natalie (Rosario Dawson). As the hours tick down, he reconnects with his Irish-American father (Brian Cox), a retired Iranian naval pub owner, and wrestles with suspicion that Natalie's got off the cage. Meanwhile Morry gets together with his old-time friend (Jason Pappas), a negotiator broker, and (Joey Piggyback Seymour Hoffman), a used-life English teacher—for a fanciful party in a mostly empty room by the Moh.

Adapted by David Benioff from his own novel, the film marks a departure for Lee Set to a darkly symphonic score by his usual composer, Jesse Blackbar, this is moody, almost elegiac tone. Elegantly framed by Mexican cinematographer Rodrigo Prieto (*Amores Perros*, *Y Tu Mama También*), it's also the most beautiful film of Lee's career—and one of the few that isn't patently about risk. But like a tragic griffin, Lee can't resist leaving his secondary signature. At one point Norton unleashes an equal opportunity rant not against Polarian cabbers, Korean grocers, Israeli Jews, Russian mobsters, Italian hoodlums, upstart brothers, dubbing pens and serious "cruel jockers."

*25th Hour* is a quiet, gentle, gentle film of New York, another tale of lost Irish-American trying to make the most in a ravaged day of war-torn times. And it uses Sept. 11

as an over-the-top graphic, in fact, than any Hollywood movie in date. The opening credits roll over shots of bridge spotlights coming from the ruins of the twin towers. And *25th Hour* is about a chilling passage window view of Ground Zero while the sound track swirls with wailing voices that sound like a Muslim call to prayer.

As a character drama, *25th Hour* has a lot of juice. Norton is superb, and Hoffman deserves his role as a teacher humiliated by a sexually manipulative student (Jason Pappas). But as usual, Lee's women all star. He's there on the verge of a lap dance. And his 11th-hour attempt to marry a drug dealer's mistress with 9/11 parties in a stretch, as the overdose ending. Although Lee shows a new maturity in *25th Hour*, he's still his own worst enemy. At the accounting I attended, at least Sprague's *The Day After Tomorrow* played over the closing credits, a final reminder. "On Sept. 11, everything changed—everything except Spike Lee."

*Blackbards* was finished long before Sept. 11, and a finally being released almost three years after its Cannes premiere. But

it seems more timely than ever. In 2001, as U.S. troops invaded Afghanistan, Mahsen Makhmalbaf's *Kandahar* dramatized the plight of Afghan refugees on the Iranian border. Now, as we await the invasion of Iraq, his daughter, Saman Makhmalbaf, directs this equally haunting drama about Kurdish refugees on the Iraq frontier. *Blackbards*, like *Kandahar*, uses non-actors and austere locations to create a haunting blend of documentary realism and surreal fable.

The movie follows two innocent teachers with blackboards strapped to their backs who climb into Iranian Kurdistan's border mountains in search of students. One finds a gang of children smuggling contraband across the dangerous Iran-Iraq border. He tries to persuade them to listen to his word and write, but they are not into it. Another cornered a band of animals, mostly old men, who want him to guide them back to their Iraq homeland so they can do the same.

The blackboard becomes a blank slate for metaphor. When blackboard men are overwhelmed, the teachers scatter and hide under their blackboard shields. At various points, a blackboard is turned into a mattress, a sign, a diving rack and a privacy screen between a bride and groom exchanging vows. Makhmalbaf's storytelling is pure, her images unforgettable. Filmmaker Mahboud, *Kandahar* and the Palestinian Divestment Movement shows that the Middle East is not just a hot spot, but a crucible for a new kind of world cinema.



Norton is superb as a convicted drug dealer about to begin a seven-year prison sentence



## ARCTIC CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

The killing of a white man brought Canadian law—and disease—to the Inuit

**ACADEMIC SCHOLARS** are often loathe to admit to the large role they play in history, let alone in their own work. But Shalagh Grant makes no bones about literally stumbling over a remarkable episode in Canada's Arctic past. On the day after a severe 1991 storm, Grant, a history professor and northern specialist at Trent University in Peterborough, Ont., was out for a walk along the shoreline near Pond Inlet on Baffin Island. Spotting a wooden plank among the stones' debris, she was intrigued to find "In Memory of R. J. Jones" carved on it.

Looking about, Grant decided the plank must have come from a nearby pile of stores that the hadn't realized marked a grave. The discovery peaked the historian's curiosity—why was Jones buried there and not in an adjacent cemetery?—and fired the genesis of *Arctic Justice* (McGill-Queen's). Grant's gripping tale of the Eastern Arctic's first criminal trial.

Even though they felt forced by shoot-and-trapper laws, the Inuit believed they had acted in accordance with their tradition

Robert Jones, she learned, was a failed fur trader from Newfoundland, a physically imposing red trapper who was shot dead in a winter hunting camp by an Inuit on March 15, 1920. The Inuit in the camp were immensely relieved by Jones's death. Several hunters gave fur skins to Naqulaaq, the man who pulled the trigger, in gratitude for saving them from what they all believed to be a mortal danger. On the day before his death, the violent-prone Jones, who was as unpopular with whites as he was with natives, was desperate to raise enough funds to buy

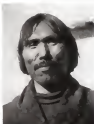
his passage home. He rapped months of abusive behavior by demanding fur skins he wrongly claimed were owed him. While shaking with rage—a sign of insanity in Inuit culture—Jones threatened to kill the alarmed hunters if they refused. While the trader brooded in his cabin, the Inuit held a series of animated discussions. Finally, a respected elder suggested Jones should die before he killed one of them, and the men agreed. Naqulaaq was chosen to do the job because of his previous run-ins with the trader.

The Inuit treated his body with respect, inlaid Jones in a large wooden crate which they placed on a difficult ledge, safe from animals. Naqulaaq and some other hunters even returned Jones's effects to a trading post, and freely spoke of what had happened. They had, after all, acted in accordance with Inuit tradition in dealing with a dangerously unstable person, and that same customary law held individuals blameless in acts uncondemned by communal consensus.

Unfortunately for Naqulaaq and, eventually, all of his people, the white authorities didn't see matters that way. The Inuit had not only shot Jones from ambush, he had finished him off with a close-range bullet to the head. What was a judicial execution to the Inuit was cold-blooded murder to the Department of Justice—and of a white victim to boot. But, as Grangermannly argues, the odds were good that nothing would have been done about it even a decade earlier—if only because of the federal government's reluctance to spend any money on northern services, including criminal justice. By 1920, however, Ottawa's chronic, low-grade worry over international acceptance of its sovereignty claims to the Arctic Archipelago had entered an acute phase.

The Inuit had been trouble since Britain dumped them on the young Dominion in 1874. The British did not pass on their motive for the sudden gift: their own legal experts' opinion that imperial rule to the islands was weak in international law, because the British had not followed up explorers' discoveries with consistent occupation. Ottawa was certainly unhappy when word came that the burden of proving ownership now fell on it, but for some decades the issue never came to a boil.

In 1920, however, a Canadian complaint to the Danish government about Greenland Inuit poaching seals on its waters lifted enough the reply that the Danes con-



Naqulaaq was chosen to pull the trigger because of his previous run-ins with the trader

sidered Ellesmere to be "No Man's Land." Persistent reports of Norwegian and American explorers seeking undiscovered islands, and a new American atlas that coloured Ellesmere with the same shade it gave Alaska, added to Ottawa's new-found sense of urgency. Since international law gave considerable weight to a claimant's efforts to enforce isolation in a disputed territory, the government looked favourably on a suggestion from RCMP commissioner A. Bowen Perry that Mounties, he advised, could "economically" cover all the bases—conduct the Jones murder investigation, keep an eye on suspicious foreigners, and generally "confer authority and possession." Naqulaaq's fate was sealed.

Ottawa, typically, put in flag-showing sovereignty forces to a single officer, the order to reduce costs. But Staff Sgt. Alfred Joy, later famous for a heroic 2,800 km dogged trip in 1925, performed pension service for Inuit officials' masters. Joy arrived Pond Inlet in 1921, and eventually established the modern community by building its police station and courthouse. He hosted and advanced Jones's body, conducted an au-

topsy, held an inquest, arrested the accused and set the stage for the September 1923 trial.

Here Grant's meticulous interweaving of government records and Inuit oral history reveals a gulf in understanding that dwarfs the familiar two nationalities of French-English schisms. Unknown to judge and prosecutor, most of the Inuit observers at the trial were convinced the authorities would exact a collective revenge for Jones's death. A female elder who witnessed the event as a child told Grant in 1994 that what the official record reported as "three graves chosen for the judge" when the case concluded was actually an expression of Inuit relief that they weren't all going to be killed. One white juror recorded the most horrific murder—standing. When one Inuit spotted a pool of merruwa from a courtroom window, every hunter present roared for his rifle—as the judicial officials took cover under the tables. White suspicion of the Inuit clearly matched the Inuit's fear of them.

In the end, of course, Naqulaaq was convicted, although the whites treated their own law enough to find him guilty of manslaughter rather than murder. He was given what press accounts called a "light" sentence: 10 years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary near Winnipeg. That would have been a harsh enough introduction to Canadian justice for Naqulaaq and his people, but there was much worse to come. Like so many Inuit who went south before the Second World War, Naqulaaq contracted tuberculosis within 18 months. The federal government, again believing it was acting with compassion, sent him home. In four months he was dead, and the TB epidemic was raging through the hunting camps of north Baffin Island, killing dozens.

The government did open its purse strings and dispatch doctors to the island, although aware of what had touched off the outbreak, it also did its best to suppress the news. (As late as 1931, the interior department censored an article on how doctors submitted to Maclean's, removing all references to TB.) Meanwhile, in the wake of the Jones case, the RCMP established more permanent bases and stepped up its long-range patrols. And when Ottawa paid off the last Norwegian claim with \$450,000 in 1930, international acceptance of its island ownership was complete. Canadian sovereignty had finally come to the Eastern Arctic—no small feat to its inhabitants.

**A 10-year prison sentence for Naqulaaq was harsh enough, but he and his people found there was much worse to come**



## PEOPLE | 59

The epitome of intense is a four-decade Hollywood actor. Ray Liotta plays a detective proving the murder of his partner. He talks to Michael about his Oscar chances, his chemistry with co-star Jason Patric, and the struggle to make *Nine*, the little movie that could.



## Books | 51

Fleeing Mao-era Vietnam for Shanghai, China's largest city took in more Jewish refugees than the Cantonese-speak nations combined, since Britain itself. Tom Greenworth, like a Shanghai-born Canadian, is the novel's only powerful story of her parents' struggle between 1939 and 1949.

## Listings | The good old days

Bone Rippers

Until Mar. 5

The work of pulp magazines and the pulp-facts they uncovered—including the trials of Hitler, parents and murderers first lived in pulp fiction—Alberta is on exhibit at the Provincial Museum of Alberta, Edmonton.

Klondike

The Quest for Gold

Feb. 3, 8 p.m.

In this fourth TV series, five Canadian live-in 1900 prospectors and must carry more than 1,000 lb of supplies from St. John's, Alaska, to Dawson City, Yukon, where they'll stake a claim and put for gold. History Television.

Valley and Virtue

Until Jan. 28

A collection of women's diaries from 18th-century New Brunswick, showing the links between the Atlantic and the Pacific, allows women to examine Victorian society through the clothing of the past. Suncoast, P.E.I.

Home

Jan. 18-19

Art and design and choreographer Peggy Baker will star in three dance works of the City of Toronto. Also on the bill is a new performance by Robert Ralston of Canadian artistic director James MacKinnon, Toronto.



## Television | Earnest talent competitions and dance projects dangerous

The Great Canadian Music Dream is CBC's answer to the hit TV show singing competition *American Idol*—but it's more. No one is made to cry or is heartily insulted; the show is strictly about the music. So why would anyone watch a polite reality show? The same reason they watch the Olympics, explains Jan Ghomeshi, the show's host. "Do people watch a gymnast on the balance beam because they want her to fall off?" he says. "No, they watch to see this young person striving to win."

For *Music Dream*, 4,000 participants were selected from 25 semi-finals—five from each designated region (British Columbia, Yukon, Prairie/Northwest Territories, Ontario, Quebec/Northeast and Atlantic Canada). Starting on Jan. 22, each week five contestants will compete for a slot on the semi and final show, airing live on Feb. 16. Finalists and the winner will be chosen by the audience, a panel of judges and TV viewers. Although there's no guaranteed round for the last one standing, as there was in the U.S. version, the winner will get his or

her own CBC TV-CBC Radio "Two special" "Throughout it all, Ghomeshi—a singer with Toronto band *Many Fingers*—will be on the sidelines cheering and doing out. A marriage rule for the 35-year-old, who, as he says, enjoys, "taking the piss out of reality shows" on his weekly CBC TV art and concert series talk show *Play It's the first to admit he'll be more aptly cast as a critic of *Music Dream* than its cheerleader. "I had trepidation about being involved with the spectacle of a big reality show," he admits, "but it's a cool show." Nice and polite? Definitely. Cool? Not quite. MILES BURNETT*

Ghomeshi hosts a weekly singing contest; made-for-TV two-step in *Yule of the Alps*

and late, keeping track of all the different relationships between the couple and their various lovers can be quite difficult.

The dancing, however, will carry you away. Choreographed by Sadie Gray, Ont., native Marjorie Monaghan, who has danced with the National Ballet of Canada, the dances are beautiful and sensual, and structured around the story. With so many successful adaptations of Choderlos de Laclos's novel already produced, Monaghan was acutely aware of the pressure to write the story in a new and innovative way. "It was scary going into it," says Monaghan, director of CBC and Sesame Productions, *The Rings of Saturn*. "I based the piece on the emotional narrative—this way of thinking and the desire, the most sensual feelings and then the relationships falling apart. By focusing more on the emotion, I could keep the connection going throughout the whole thing."

AMY CAMERON

## Sports | Auctioning the shirts off Olympians' backs

As sports collecting goes, this is once in a lifetime stuff. Since Jan. 6, Special Olympics Canada has been taking sealed bids at its Toronto offices for a complete set of jerseys worn at the 2002 Winter Games by both the women's and men's gold medal hockey teams. The auction closes on Feb. 21, the first anniversary of the women's triumph, and the winner will be announced on Feb. 24, a year after the men's victory. The US jerseys are being sold in a package, and bidders concerned buyers need not apply. Jared Weiss, vice president of New York Sports Marketing in New Rochelle, N.Y., calls the collection "an unbelievable collection," and says it could sell for far more than its reserve bid of \$100,000. "Like anything else," Weiss says, "it comes down to

Vicky Sanhalla (above) and Paul Marik model the jerseys up for sale.

## THE DETAILS

Bids can be sent to: Team Canada 2002, c/o Special Olympics Canada, 40 St. Clair Ave. East, Suite 700, Toronto, Ont. M4T 1M5.



finding the person who really wants it."

It's also a wonderful for an organization devoted to giving people with mental disabilities better access to sports. "That is the biggest single corporate gift we've ever received," says SOC president Jim Jordan. The collectibles were available because Nike Hockey had made four sets of Olympic jerseys for each team. After the Games, sets were given to the players, the Canadian Hockey Association, the Hockey Hall of Fame and Nike. The company initially planned to donate as jerseys, one by one, for use at charitable fundraisers. But Nike's John Padden and TSN exec Rick Briggs Jager suggested giving the collection to SOC in honour of former Canadian Olympic Committee head Jim Thompson, who died last summer. "Jim was a huge supporter of Special Olympics," Padden says. "So, it just seemed right."

JAMES DEASON

## Diversions | Andrew Pyper

The 34-year-old Toronto novelist *Clash* didn't and the *Trade Mission* just started dangerousness in a third novel. Here are some of his current titles and titles.

MUSIC: *SHIRAZ ROS* Agatha Byrnes. "They are a very haunting, eternal band from Ireland. Their

lead guitarist apparently plays with a bow and gets it to make a whole-line wailing call."

MOVIES: *GANGS OF NEW YORK* "It was like a bad American *MacGyver* without the me-



ical numbers. It had a very cheesy and pretty on-screen, sound-stage aspect to it. I was hugely disappointed with it."

BOOKS: *THE LAST CROSSING* by Roy MacKinnon. "The book was so robust and storytelling. It's like a literary work, a combination of fine, observant and beautiful lyrical writing combined with violence and sex. And great fun."



## People / Feeling the buzz

One word best describes actor **Keanu Reeves** (*Underworld*, *Entry*, *Good Will Hunting*, *Jason*, *Patric*, *Gladiator*, *Four Friends & Neighbors*): intense. In the new film *Nick*, these two traits show on the screen, resulting in a steady-eyed show-down. Ask Keanu who is the more intense personality and he doesn't hesitate: "Me. I'm much more." But he concedes that this particular movie called for restraint on Patric's part.

Patric's character is a former narcotics officer called in to investigate the murder of an undercover cop. Keanu is the dead officer's grieving partner, who's determined to find the killers himself. "My part was much

fiercely, in terms of showing emotions," he says. "Jason is much closer to the vest. He did a great job with that, didn't feel like he needed to compete. When my character was yelling or searching, younger actors, not confident in themselves, would want to yell back, just to show off—the male ego kicks in. But Jason really kept it in."

The film is garnering Oscar buzz and so is Keanu. "It's great," says the 40-year-old native of New Jersey, who now lives in L.A. "I'd be pissed off if they weren't saying it." And in explaining why he's getting more attention than Patric, Keanu has been finding oportunities to smile. "Sometimes you're the glitzy one and sometimes you're the glue. In this one, I'm the glitzy one and Jason is the glue."

Keanu gets some intense face time in *Nick*, a flick that gives a gift to the tired cop genre.

If any term has some awards, but being the glitzy didn't benefit him any during the filming. While shooting in Toronto during the winter of 2001, Joe Camalione, the director, ran out of money and deferred their salaries. In the end, *Nick* got made in 27 days for US\$3 million. Then it came to the attention of *Touchstone*, who convinced Paramount Pictures to release it. Now it's rounded up as the film to give the tired cop genre a shot of adrenalin. Thanks in no small part to Patric and Keanu's double dose of intensity. **SPANDIA DEZURE**

## Books / The good luck of the Shanghaianders

An exhaustively researched and meticulously illustrated as the Holocaust has been, historians and survivors continue to share new aspects of it. Lately attention has turned to the Shanghaianders, the nearly 20,000 European Jews who escaped from Europe during the Second World War by fleeing to China's island city, one of the few refuges open to them. In *The Chinese Station* (Korea House), Vivian Jacobs-Kramer—who came to Canada two years after she was born in Shanghai's Jewish enclave—in the story of her parents' difficult life there between early 1938 and the Communist takeover of 1949. In what she calls an act of "creative nonfiction," Jacobs-Kramer in the first person race of her mother, Hani Kramer, now 85, a dentist that gives her look at a national pioneer and what his ancestry. The Kramers survived their adventures, but from middle class life in Vienna, escapee food, constant, plagues, typhoid, Japanese occupation and ethnic bombing. And when the war ended, their camp was the site of European Jewry and the latter realisation of "our own good fortune."



## BESTSELLERS

### Fiction

	BOOKS	CDs
1.	<b>THE REMINDER OF NEW YORK</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	2
2.	<b>THE POKER FACE</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	1
3.	<b>THE UNLIT CANDLE</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	1
4.	<b>THE UNLIT CANDLE</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	1
5.	<b>THE UNLIT CANDLE</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	1
6.	<b>THE UNLIT CANDLE</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	1
7.	<b>THE UNLIT CANDLE</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	1
8.	<b>THE UNLIT CANDLE</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	1
9.	<b>THE UNLIT CANDLE</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	1
10.	<b>THE UNLIT CANDLE</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	1

### Non-fiction

1.	<b>THE REMINDER OF NEW YORK</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	2
2.	<b>THE POKER FACE</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	1
3.	<b>THE UNLIT CANDLE</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	1
4.	<b>THE UNLIT CANDLE</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	1
5.	<b>THE UNLIT CANDLE</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	1
6.	<b>THE UNLIT CANDLE</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	1
7.	<b>THE UNLIT CANDLE</b> Michael Chabon \$19.95	1
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## THE NEW ANTI-SEMITISM

The enemies of Jews are using familiar weapons—even as they gain new allies

IT WAS JUST AN E-MAIL: not long, not terribly, and copied to a few friends. But, given that it was sent this past week from a young Canadian travelling in Israel—given that it was sent just hours after more than a dozen Jews were murdered in Tel Aviv—the e-mail had greater significance than most.

"Not to worry—I am OK," wrote the young woman, a political activist to a member of Ottawa's legislature. "It is hard here, I tell you. As I write this, I really have tears in my eyes. Can you imagine, living life never knowing what might happen, what crazy person might decide to blow himself up in a blast that will kill maybe you and many others? Brothers, friends, people you have never had the chance to meet yet? Can you imagine?"

"It could have been me!" The e-mail was chilling, but not just for the words that made it up. It made real something that, for most of us, is a faraway abstraction—a rare violation of bodily norms in the morning paper, a glimpse of ambulances flashing by on the highway, Jews slaughtered, daily, for being Jews: anti-Semitism, the beast, is awake once more.

To Jews and others who pay attention, of course, the Beast was never fully asleep. In countries where cowardly anti-Semitism manifests itself in familiar ways: xenophobic rants on the doors of synagogues, Orthodox children beating up neo-Nazis denying the Holocaust on the Internet. But in the past year or so, the beast has become much more virulent; it has mutated.

The traditional allies of anti-Semitism are economic dislocation, conflict in the Middle East, ignorance. Those pretense for hate have lately been joined by new ones: the second Intifada, right-wing political populism, anti-globalization conspiracy theories, Sept. 11-related tensions, and even the anti-terrorism obsession of hatred of Jewish universities. You have been hearing more about anti-Semitism these days because there is more of it.

The Beast walks Canada, too. Proof of this was an internet suit of anti-Semitic incidents released by the British League for Human Rights—"incidents" because the league was alarmed enough to report, midway through 2001, about burgeoning anti-Semitism in Canada. February a Montreal theatre releasing a film with "Jewish content" bombed; April a Saskatoon synagogue, bombed; May a page booth issued at Quebec City's only synagogue June threats of violence mailed to 10 Jewish organizations—and, in some cases, envelopes filled with an ominous white powder. In all, 197 anti-Semitic incidents reported between January and June 2002—65 per cent more than in the same period in 2001.

Some of the anti-Semitism seeping out of the seven was, to be sure, the sort of intolerance typically practiced by Canada's far right—and thus nothing dramatically new. And the far right here was not restricted to Jews in the wake of Sept. 11; Canadian Muslims have also been placed near the top of the list.

Burnt Canada, and other Westerners



racism, anti-Semitism has received a boost from an unlikely source: the ideological left. In 1967, Martin Luther King wrote that "anti-Zionism is inherently anti-Semitic, and ever will be so." That hasn't stopped some academics from throwing up hatred of Jews as "anti-Zionist" rhetoric. Two Canadian students like lawyer Clayton Ruby and union leader Jeff Hase have written that anti-Semitism has grown to be "a powerful force" in parts of Canada's left.

At the Jerusalem Post noted, "anti-Zionist" agitators have captured headlines on a number of Canadian campuses, where progressive thought is supposed to mean promiscuous civility. It was on display at Concordia University in September, when an attempted speech by Benjamin Netanyahu degenerated into a riot.

Anti-Semitic themes have also permeated other parts of the left. Opponents of globalization have allowed anti-Semitic screeds—such as the infamous Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion, which attempts to supply "proof" of an international Jewish conspiracy—to be posted on well-used anti-trade news services such as [www.indymedia.org](http://www.indymedia.org). The problem isn't unique to Canada. Harvard University president Lawrence H. Summers has warned that some academics are "taking revenge" that anti-Semitism in their effort if not their intent.

Meanwhile, some traditional allies of the Jewish community from within the national left—including African Americans, unions, Aboriginals and environmentalists—have embraced (or shown profound indifference to) the new global anti-Semitism. From the Navajo of Israel, to the American Indian Movement (to the Canadian Aboriginal leader David Atkinson), to the German Green Party—all have had well-documented dalliances with anti-Semitism that disingenuously refers to itself as "anti-Zionism."

Of course, not every critic of Israel is anti-Semitic. Nor is anti-Semitism as prevalent as it was in medieval England, 16th-century Spain, or 20th-century Germany (as noted by my friend in Israel [now safely home] Jews—and thus all of us—live in new generous times).

"Only together are we strong," she wrote. "Only together can we prevail against terrorism."

As a result, go, it was one to remember.

Author Warren Kinsella has written extensively about anti-Semitism. [warren@kinsella.ca](mailto:warren@kinsella.ca)



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